# THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 55—No. 9. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, March 5, 1873. Established 1818.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

## *Business Directory.*

### BEAVER.

F. H. AGNEW. J. M. BUCHANAN.
**AGNEW & BUCHANAN,**
**Attorneys at Law,**
Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a.
oct9-1y Opposite the Argus office.

**J. F. DUNLAP,**
Attorney at Law. Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa. All business promptly attended to. (may3'72,1y.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK neatly and expeditiously executed at the ARGUS office.

O. A. SMALL- Attorney at law, Beaver, Pa., Office in the Court House. dec25-tf

JAMES CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office on 3d st., in the rooms formerly occupied by the late Judge Cunningham. All business entrusted to him will receive *prompt* and *careful* attention. je21;1y

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st., east of the Court House. Business promptly attended to. ap27;1y

J. H. McCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office on Third st., below the Court House. All business promptly attended to. je22, '70tf

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar30;70;1y

DR. J. S. McNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. apr12'71;1y

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. [sep28:1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andriessen Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. (sep28;1y

### NEW BRIGHTON.

CHAS. COALE, Dealer in paints, oil, glass, nails, plate-glass, looking-glasses, frames, garden and flower-seeds and fancy fowls. Falls street, New Brighton. sep27'71-1y

WISENER & BINGHAM, Manufacturers of carriages, buggies, spring-wagons, buck-wagons and vehicles of every description, Bridge St. Both practical workmen. Successors to George Metz. mar6ly

F. LANGNECKER, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Repairing neatly executed, Broadway, near Falls-st. nov1'71-1y

J. W. NIPPERT, Baker & Confectioner; Ice-cream, Oysters and Game in season. Balls, Pic-Nics, Widdings, &c., supplied. nov1

WM. WALLACE, Dealer in Italian & American Marble; Manufactures Monuments, Gravestones & slabs at reasonable prices. Railroad st., near new Depot, New Brighton. [sep27

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON; meales at all hours; table supplied with the delicacies of the season. Prices low. Wm. Strickland, cor. of Paul and Broadway. my24'71-1y

PROSPECT MOUNT NURSERIES.—Evergreens and small Fruits. Three miles East of New Brighton. (mr29'71-1y) E. THOMAS.

S. & J. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailors.—Broadway, New Brighton. See adv [sp14:1y

H. NOSS, Photographer. Willson's Block, Broadway. Best photographs from re-touched negatives. (sep14:1y

### BEAVER FALLS.

WM. ROBERTSON, Dealer in the justly celebrated Domestic Sewing Machine. Ladies call and be convinced. Main st., B. Falls. (sp27

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Real Estate Agents. Beaver Falls, Beaver Co., Pa., and corner 6th and Penn Streets, Pittsburgh. aug28;1y.

D. STEWART & SON, Dealers in Yankee Notions, &c., Main St., Beaver Falls. sep13;1y

### BRIDGEWATER.

L. F. WEINMAN, Manufacture of Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater. (sep27;1y

A. BREHM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver-Ware, Spectacles, &c. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. [feb15'71;1y

DANIEL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but experienced workmen employed. Shop on Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. feb8'71;1y.

A. C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings. Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14;1y

### ROCHESTER.

W. W. JOHNSON—Dealer in Wall Paper of all kinds; Oil-Cloth; Window Blinds; Trunks; Satchels; Baskets; Toy Carts; Wagons; Chairs and Toys of every description. Near Depot. nov30-1y.

DONCASTER HOUSE.—David Wolf Proprietor *Pro Bono Publico.* R. R. Street, near Station. nov20-tf.

THOS. KENNEDY & CO, (successors to Wm. [illegible]) Druggists and Chemists. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. In Diamond, Rochester sep4.1y

WILL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. (sep14;1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds. Brighton st., above [illegible]ry. See adv't. (sep14;1y

[illegible] C. HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. (sep14:1y

[illegible]EERER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, [illegible] Iron & Nails. Cor Water & James sts.

[illegible] MILLER & CO, Contractors and Builders, Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c. [illegible] Lumber Lath &c. Rochester. [sep21;1y

SCOTT BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to C. Lukins & Co., Dealers in Sawed and Planed [illegible] Lath & Shingles, Rochester. sp28;1y

[illegible]EFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House. Good accommodations and good stabling. Near R R Depot. oct19;1y

J. [illegible] MILLER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly. [illegible] the Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct19;1y

### ALLEGHENY CITY.

D[illegible] WINANS, Electrical Physician; Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, 187 Wash[illegible] Avenue Allegheny City, Pa. [sep14;1y

### MISCELLANEOUS.

J. B. SNEAD, Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., Dealer in Sawed and Planed LUMBER of all kinds. Flats and Barges built to order. jan9'71-1y

JOHN THORNILEY, Manufacturer of the Great Republic Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Por- [illegible] extension top and centre Fallston, Pa.

[illegible] D. CONE, M. D., Late of Darlington, having removed to New-Brighton, offers his professional services, in all its branches, to the people of the city and surrounding country. Office corner of Butler and Broadway. sep13;1y

## *Miscellaneous.*

### LAST NOTICE.

ALL Persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, for professional services, will take notice that if their accounts are not settled (some way) before the first day of next January they will be collected without reserve.

J. E. JACKSON.

Fallston, Nov 20, 1872 —3m

### W. W. BARKER,

(Successor to Barker & Haseltine,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

### CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS,

*Engravings Lithographs, Plain and Colored, Photographs,* Passe Partouts, Mouldings and Pictur Frames of all kinds, 87 Fifth Avenue, 13 doors above Smithfield St.,] Pittsburgh, Pa. [ma8'72;1e

### Claim Agency.

OLDEST IN THE STATE.
*B. F. BROWN & CO.,*
116 Smithfield Street Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Collect Pensions, Bounties, Prize money, &c. Special attention paid to suspended and rejected claims. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person sep18:6m

### Homes Still Larger FOR THE MILLION!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a *mild, healthy,* and *congenial* climate for one third of their value five years hence. THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States; *improved stock, grain* and *fruit* farms; *rice, sugar* and *cotton plantations; timber* and *mineral* lands; *city, village* and *rural* residence, and *business* stands; mills and *mill sites, factories,* &c. Write for *Land Register* containing description, location, price and terms of properties we have for sale. Address— B. W. CLARKE & CO. *The National Real Estate Agency,* 479 *Penna. Avenue, Washington, D. C.*

### GET THE BEST!

HOWE'S STANDARD

### SCALES,

### Sampson Standard Scales.

Also, Store & Baggage Trucks, Patent Cash Drawers, and Grocers Supplies SCALES REPAIRED.

**W. A. McCLURG,**

General Agents, 63 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Send for Circulars and Price List [feb7:1y

## *Wanted.*

### Wanted to Borrow

For a term of from one to five years, any sum of money from $100 to $10,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, for the use of the Borough of Beaver Falls, secured by the Bonds of the Corporation. Apply to, or address MARTIN METZGAR, President of Council.

Beaver Falls, Pa., Nov. 25, 1872.—dec4tf

### Agents Wanted.

Wanted immediately, four active, energetic men as Agents for the "NEW" WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE *in this county.* To such men as can give good reference as to character and ability, and furnish a *Bond* need[illegible] We will pay *guaranteed salaries, or liberal commissions,* to *proper men.* Only such men as really *desire* to enter the business need apply. Address W. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa [mar6;1y

### $250 A MONTH, $250

WE WANT 10,000 AGENTS,
MALE or FEMALE,

to make the above amount selling BRIDE'S *Combination Needle Case and Port-Monnaie.* This is an article of absolute necessity with every lady, and pays a large profit. For Circular and Terms address Pittsburgh Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. dec4;3m

## *Insurance.*

### ALPS INSURANCE COMPANY
*OF ERIE, PA.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capital | $250,000 00 |
| Assets, Oct. 9, '71, | 311,948 29 |
| Liabilities, - - - | 5.200 00 |

O. NOBLE, President; J. P. VINCENT, Vice Pt.
H. W. WOODS, Treasurer;
THOS. F. GOODRICH, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hon. O Noble, | Erie | Hon. Geo. B. Delameter, Meadville, Pa. | |
| J W Hammond, | do | Hon J P Vincent, | Erie |
| Hon Selden Marvin, | do | Henry Rawle | do |
| Hiram Daggett, | do | G T Churchill | do |
| Charles H Reed, | do | Capt J S Richards | do |
| H S Southard, | do | Richard O'Brian, | do |
| W B Sterritt, | do | F H Gibbs, | do |
| H W Noble, | do | John R Cochran, | do |
| J Englehart, | do | M Hartlebb, | do |
| J H. Nell, | do | Capt D P Dobbins, | do |
| W H Abbott, Titusville. | | Jno Fertig, Titusville. | |

Policies issued at fair rates and liberal terms. Insures against damage by Lightning as well as Fire. CHAS. B. HURST, Ag't.
Rochester, Pa., Dec. 20, 1871; 1y

G. L. EBERHART.....................W. L. BEDISON.

### A Word With You!

If you want to buy property,
If you want to sell property,
If you want your house insured,
If you want your goods insured,
If you want your life insured,
If you want to insure against accident,
If you want to lease your house,
If you want to hire a house,
If you want to buy a farm,
If you want to sell a farm,
If you want any legal writing done,
Do not fail to call at the office of

**Eberhart & Bedison,**
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS
AND
**Real Estate Brokers,**
No. 223 Broadway, New-Brighton,
aug2-tf] Beaver county, Penn.

## *Professional Cards.*

### GILBERT L. EBERHART.
**Attorney at Law,**

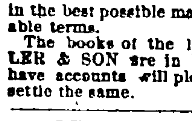
Will give prompt attention to collections, procuring bounties and pensions, buying and selling real estate, etc.

Office on Broadway, opposite R.E.&H. Hoopes' Banking House, New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa. sep 4tf

JAMES CAMERON. JOHN Y. MARKS.

### CAMERON & MARKS.
### Attorneys at Law
**And Real Estate Agents,**
*Rochester, Pa.,*

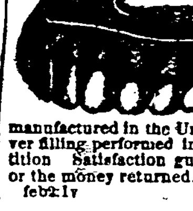
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care, and have superior facilities for buying and selling real estate. dec11:1y



**T.J.CHANDLER,** Dentist, still continues to perform all operations in the dental profession at his office, Beaver station, Rochester. All who favor him with a call may expect to have their work done in the best possible manner and the most reasonable terms.

The books of the late firm of T. J. CHANDLER & SON are in his hands, where all who have accounts will please call immediately and settle the same. may1'72;1y

### Dentistry.



**Dr. J. Murray,** of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons.—He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial. feb2:1y

## *Educational.*

### Business Man's College,

NO. 6 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Book-Keeping, Penmanship and Arithmetic, TIME UNLIMITED, $50.00.

Enter at any time. Send for a Circular and Specimen of Pennmanship. Address
dec18-4w.] N. SHAFFER.

## *Manufacturers.*

### POINT PLANING MILLS,

WATER ST., ROCHESTER, PA.

### HENRY WHITEFIELD,

MANUFACTURER OF
*Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Floor-boards, Weather, boards, Palings Brackets, &c., &c. Also,*

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND BUILDING TIMBER.

Having purchased the the territorial interest of Mr J. C. Anderson, owner of the several patents covering certain improvements in the construction and joining of weatherboards and linings for houses and other buildings, we are the only persons authorized to make and sell the same within the limits of Beaver county. Parties interested will please observe this.

*Carpenters' Supplies Constantly Kept on Hand.*

Every manner of Shop-Work made to order. oct4:1y

### FALLSTON
### Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for Improvements on

### COOKING - STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

### PLOWS,

**The GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.**

### STOVES!

Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking,

### The Great Republic Cooking Stove

Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.

IT TAKES LESS FUEL,
LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK,

### BEST BAKER,
### MOST DURABLE
*ALTOGETHER*

THE BEST STOVE IN USE!

In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent

### EXTENSION TOP,

which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern.

### Five Hundred Persons

Who have purchased and used the

### GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,

Most of whose names have been published in the ARGUS, are confidently referred to, to bear witness of its superior merits as a cooking stove.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.

JOHN THORNILEY.
apr20tf.

## *Dry Goods.*

### A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS
**Jobbers**
AND
RETAILERS
—OF—

### DRY-GOODS,

JOB LOTS
FROM
EASTERN
AUCTION
SALES

### Nos. 172 and 174,
### Federal Street,
### Allegheny
### CITY.

dec18-1y

## *Insurance.*

### ROCHESTER
### Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1872. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a safe and

RELIABLE HOME COMPANY,

thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. V. M'Donald, | George C. Speyerer, |
| Samuel B. Wilson, | Lewis Schneider. |
| William Kennedy, | John Græbing, |
| Marshall M'Donald | R. B. Edgar, |
| M. Camp, Jr., | C. B. Hurst. |
| David Lowry | Daniel Brenner. |

OFFICERS:
GEO. C. SPEYERER, PRES'T.
J. V. M'DONALD, *V. Pres t.*
H. J. SPEYERER, *Treas.*
E KELNER, *Sec'y.* jy31;1y

### Chas. D. Hurst's
### INSURANCE
AND
### General Agency Office,

*NEAR THE DEPOT*
ROCHESTER, PENNA.
**Notary Public and Conveyancer;**

FIRE, LIFE, and ACCIDENT INSURANCE; "Anchor" and "National" Lines of Ocean Steamers; "Adams" and "Union" Express Agent.

All kinds of Insurance at fair rates and liberal terms. Real Estate bought and sold. Deeds, Mortgages, Articles, &c., written; Depositions and Acknowledgements taken, &c., &c. Goods and Money forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada. Passengers booked to and from England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany.

***ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO.,***
Of Hartford, Conn.,
Cash assetts..............................$6,000,000
"By their fruits ye know them."
Losses paid to Jan. 1, 1871....$28,000,000
One of the oldest and wealthiest Companies in the world.

***NIAGARA Insurance Co.,***
Of New York.
Cash assetts,..............................$1,500,000

***ANDES FIRE INS. CO.,***
Of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cash assetts,..............................$1,500,000

***ENTERPRISE INS. CO.,***
Of Philadelphia.
Cash assetts over..............................$600,000

***LANCASTER Fire Ins. Co.***
Of Lancaster, Pa.
Cash assetts..............................$240,000

***ALPS INSURANCE CO.,***
Of Erie, Penna.
Cash capital,..............................$250,000

***HOME LIFE INS. CO,***
Of New York
Cash assets,..............................$3,500,000

***Travelers' Life & Accident Insurance Co.,***
Of Hartford, Conn.
Cash assetts over..............................$1,500,000.

**Representing** the above first class Insurance Companies, acknowledged to be amongst the best and most reliable in the world, and representing a gross cash capital of nearly $16,000,000, I am enabled to take Insurance to any amount desired. Applications promptly attended to, and Policies written without delay, and at fair rates and liberal terms. *Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.* INSURE TO DAY! By one day's delay you may lose the savings of years. Delays are dangerous, and life uncertain; therefore, *Insure today.* "*One to-day, is worth two to-morrows.*"—Quality, also, is of the utmost importance. The low priced, worthless article, always proves the dearest. The above companies are known to be amongst the best and wealthiest in the world.—"As ye sow that shall you reap."

Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I hope—by a strict attention to a legitimate business—not only to merit a continuance of the same, but a large increase the present year.

Mr. STEPHEN A. CRAIG is duly authorized to take applications for Insurance and receive the premium for the same in adjoining townships.

**CHAS. B. HURST,**
Near Depot, Rochester, Pa. [je14;1y.

## *Railroads.*

RAILROADS.—PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.—Condensed Time Table from December 22, 1872.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

| STATIONS. | No. 1. Fst Ex | No. 5. MAIL. | No. 7 PacEx | No. 3. Nit Ex |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh........ | 145AM | 710AM | 910AM | 130PM |
| Rochester........ | 252 | 840 | 1025 | 240 |
| Alliance........ | 515 | 1145 | 130PM | 528 |
| Orrville........ | 651 | 145PM | 317 | 706 |
| Mansfield........ | 853 | 422 | 509 | 911 |
| Crestline A | 920 | 500 | 540 | 940 |
| Crestline D | 940 | 610AM | 600 | 950 |
| Forest........ | 1105 | 753 | 755 | 1115 |
| Lima........ | 1208PM | 905 | 915 | 1217AM |
| Fort Wayne........ | 240 | 1150 | 1205AM | 345 |
| Plymouth........ | 445 | 235PM | 255 | 505 |
| Chicago........ | 750 | 630 | 650 | 890 |

TRAINS GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | No. 8. MAIL. | No. 2. Fst Ex | No. 6. PacEx | No. 4. Nit Ex |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago........ | 515AM | 920AM | 530PM | 920PM |
| Plymouth........ | 915 | 1202PM | 813 | 1250AM |
| Fort Wayne........ | 1220PM | 220 | 1120 | 325 |
| Lima........ | 245 | 407 | 118AM | 515 |
| Forest........ | 400 | 508 | 227 | 628 |
| Crestline A | 535 | 630 | 405 | 805 |
| Crestline D | 1130AM | 650 | 415 | 825 |
| Mansfield........ | 1205PM | 719 | 443 | 855 |
| Orrville........ | 213 | 920 | 637 | 1108 |
| Alliance........ | 420 | 1100 | 825 | 110PM |
| Rochester........ | 657 | 112AM | 1142 | 339 |
| Pittsburgh........ | 810 | 220 | 1145AM | 445 |

No. 1 daily except Monday; Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7 & 8, daily, except Sunday; Nos. 3 & 6, daily.
F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
On and after Dec. 22, 1872, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXP'S. | ACCOM | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland........ | 830AM | 155PM | 400PM | |
| Hudson........ | 943 | 302 | 518 | |
| Ravenna........ | 1015 | 333 | 548 | |
| Alliance........ | 1110 | 413 | 635 | |
| Bayard........ | 1144 | 444 | | |
| Wellsville........ | 110PM | 600 | | |
| Pittsburgh........ | 340 | 820 | | |

GOING NORTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXP'S. | ACCOM | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh........ | 630AM | 145PM | | |
| Wellsville........ | 855 | 340 | | |
| Bayard........ | 1030 | 453 | | |
| Alliance........ | 1125 | 517 | 725AM | |
| Ravenna........ | 1212PM | 555 | 815 | |
| Hudson........ | 1245 | 620 | 900 | |
| Cleveland........ | 155 | 720 | 1015 | |

| Leaves. | Arrives. |
|---|---|
| Bayard 12·10 & 500 p. m. | N. Philad. 3;00& 720 p.m. |
| N. Phila. 6;40a.m. & 1pm. | Bayard 9;45 a.m.&4 p.m. |

RIVER DIVISION.
GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | ACCOM | MAIL. | EXP'S | ACCOM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bellair........ | 545AM | 1030AM | 335PM | ....... |
| Bridgeport........ | 555 | 1100 | 345 | ....... |
| Steubenville........ | 657 | 1212PM | 445 | ....... |
| Wellsville........ | 815 | 135 | 620 | ....... |
| Rochester........ | 930 | 235 | 715 | ....... |
| Pittsburgh........ | 1040 | 340 | 820 | ....... |

GOING WEST.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXP'S. | ACCOM | ACCOM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh........ | 630AM | 115PM | 425PM | |
| Rochester........ | 730 | 220 | 530 | |
| Wellsville........ | 850 | 320 | 700 | |
| Steubenville........ | 930 | 420 | 800 | |
| Bridgeport........ | 1100 | 525 | 905 | |
| Bellair........ | 1110 | 540 | 920 | |

F. R. MYERS,
*General Passenger and Ticket Agent.*

## *Manufacturers.*

D. WOODRUFF. A. V. WOODRUFF.

### Bridgewater Marble Works,

DEALERS in Italian and American Marble. All kinds of Marble Monumental Work done with neatness and dispatch. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Market Street, Bridgewater, Pa. jy24-1y.

ALLEGHENY CITY
### STAIR-BUILDING
AND
### WOOD-TURNING SHOP.

*Newels, Balusters, Hand Rails,* with all *joints cut* and *bolted,* ready to hang furnished on short notice WILLIAM PEOPLES,
mar6;1y Cor. Webster St. & Graham alley.

### PITTSBURG MARBLEIZED
MANTLE WORKS.
### JAMES OLD,

193 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Also, Ranges, Grates, &c., and particular attention paid to Furnaces, Public and Private Buildings. nov6;12w

### J. B. SNEAD

*Has now in operation a new*

SAW AND PLANING MILL
IN FREEDOM, PA.,

Having the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of

### FLOORING,
### SIDING,
### LATH, &C. &C.,

and is now prepared to attend to the building and repairing of

### Steamboats, Barges, Flats, &c., &c..

Keeping constantly on hand a superior quality of Lumber. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. All orders promptly executed. [aug2-1y

WILLIAM MILLER, - - - - - - JACOB TRAX,
*PLANING MILL.*

### MILLER & TRAX,

*Manufacturers and Dealers in*

### Dressed Lumber,

SASH, DOORS, SHUTTERS, SIDING, FLOORING, MOULDINGS, &c.

**Scroll Sawing and Turning** *DONE TO ORDER,*

ORDERS BY MAIL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED, AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

*Mill Opposite the Railroad Station,*
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.
april 19.'71; 1y

### Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,
MANNILLA,
ROOFING, BAILING,
**Hardware, Glass, Straw,**
RAG AND CARPET
### PAPERS,
MANUFACTURED
### And Sold At
**Wholesale & Retail by**
### Frazier, Metzger & Co..
**82 Third Avenue,**
PITTSBURGH

Rags taken in exchange. [sep19;'69

## *Boots and Shoes.*

1872. Fall and Winter. 1872.

### Boots, Shoes & Gaiters!

### J. H. BORLAND,
*Nos. 53 and 55 Wood Street,*

Has just received one of the Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest Stocks, brought direct from the Manufactories for cash, before the recent advance in Leather, and will be sold at the lowest New-York and Boston Prices. Philadelphia City Made Goods at Manufacturers' prices, thus saving freight and expense.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.

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## SELECT MISCELLANY.

### THE DARK YOUNG MAN.

I lived with my old cousin, Chester Field, [illegible] because I had nowhere else to live and he was my guardian. Now I live with my cousin, Tom Field; but you don't care for that. About the time of which I am going to speak it pleased Providence to inflict an illness upon Mrs. Chester Field, and so the two went off to Florida to spend the winter there, after having held a council as to the propriety of leaving me in charge, and deciding in the affirmative.

The path was clear, there was no one to object, we did exactly as we pleased, and accordingly we did. We had the nicest little dinners, the coziests little parties, the most intoxicating dances that heart could wish. Of course this enjoyment of ours could have been considerably improved by the addition of the village youths, but it happened not to be their vacation, and but few promising lads came from college; the clergyman was an elderly person, and the medical student was engaged, and not to our taste; so that our teas and dances leaned upon the slender support of Frank Rugby, Tom Field, (who only now and then came home to the house of his cousin, where he had grown up,) Bob Randolph, and one or two others, which occasioned a great pulling of caps, and a scramble of girls dancing together in utter confusion. You may easily imagine that in such a strait an eligible individual did not enter the little village and long remain unknown.

"Did you see that dark young man go by yesterday?" asked Ri, as we all sat in Delia Rugby's sitting room, her mother nodding in her easy chair.

"What dark young man?" asked Delia, absently.

"Spanish looking?" said I.

"No, not exactly."

"Brazilian?" said Delia, getting a point more southernly.

"No, indeed," said Ri; "Brazilians always put me in mind of yellow diamonds. I don't know why; I never saw one. No, just dark, and—splendid."

"Oh, I know who it is," said Delia. "Pa saw him get off the stage yesterday, and his name is—let me see—a real nice name. Oh, dear! At any rate he is stopping at the tavern."

"There! there!" cried Ri, starting up and gazing out the window. "Isn't that—no; yes, yes—I declare that's he! Now take a look at him."

We all obeyed her.

"Well, what of him?" said Frank Rugby. "I know a score of fellows as good looking as he."

"Why, Frank, isn't he remarkably distinguished?"

"Uncommonly."

"Looks like a prince in disguise."

"Looks rather like a confidence man," said Frank, turning to his paper.

"Raoul Rossiter! that's the name," cried Delia, suddenly.

"Just out of a romance," said Ri and I in the same breath. "Do bring him over and introduce him."

"Do," said Delia; "and we'll ask him to our frolic to-night."

And poor Frank, who would have beggared himself for Ri's smiles, dropped in at the tavern and made acquaintance with Raoul Rossiter; and before the week was out he was on as familiar footing with us as the other young men, whom we had known for years. He happened in at all unexpected hours, and made himself so enchanting that we never wished him away. There was that in his address that made constraint or *ennui* an impossibility. Besides, I fancy that we were a great deal flattered by his decided preference for our society, and flattery is always sweet in the mouth. At all the sociables he danced with Ri and me more than with the others. He contrived to sit between us at teas, he sent us wonderful West India sweat meats, and confectionery that was like eating the crystalized perfumes of rose and heliotrope. We had, of course, no shadow of doubt concerning him, for had he not shown Mr. Randolph letter from some of the most distinguished men of X——? And hadn't Mr. Rugby known a Raoul Rossiter in college, who must have been the father of this particular Rossiter? He said that he had received a wound in hunting, from the effects of which he had never fully recovered; and as in the city he unavoidably led a gay life, of late hours and late dinners, his physician had ordered him to the country for quiet and wholesome air and living.

"As if the air wasn't good enough for him anywhere!" said Frank, who was languishing with jealousy on Ri's account—very needlessly, as I believed.

In the thick of it down came Tom Field to pass Sunday. He arrived Saturday night, and, as representative of the mistress of the home, I went out into the hall with some show of cordiality to meet him and prepare his mind. He shook my hand in his absent way, as if he were thinking of something else, and glanced past me into the drawing room, where Rossiter was bending over Ri at the piano, and adding a rich tenor to her tremulous soprano.

"Whom have we here?" he asked, surveying the scene and stroking his mustache. "The deuce—a stranger! I hoped to have a cozy evening with you."

"And I hope you will. Mr. Rossiter won't interfere. I'm glad you have come; he is so agreeable I want you to know him."

"Indeed!" said Tom, favoring me with a prolonged stare. "He's as a thunder cloud!" "Tom you know is a blonde."

"Yes; isn't he splendid? We call him the 'dark young man.'"

And then he went in, and behaved very well, considering. He was not over cordial, to be sure, but when Rossiter had gone he owned that our "dark young man" was as handsome as the devil, whatever that may be, and had a way that was taking with girls, to say the least.

"I suppose you're both head and ears in love with the fellow," he continued crossly.

"Oh no; can't one admire without loving?" we exclaimed.

"It isn't safe; but it's natural at your ages. Girls ought to be kept at school till they're twenty-five, and their wits develop."

"Very complimentary, Sir!" said I, indignantly, not being nineteen.

"Fiddlesticks! I mean that the man you would marry to-day you would not listen to at twenty-five."

"You give me credit for great sagacity. Take care you don't marry an infant." But Tom only stroked his mustache and whistled an air from "Fra Diavolo," and said good-night.

I was up the next morning early to see that Tom had a warm breakfast before starting.

"Don't let your 'dark yound man' run away with your wits—such as they are, or with Cousin Chester's spoons," he said, putting on his overcoat. "I may not be down for some time again," and then he slammed the front door, and ran for the stage. I was quite indignant, I assure you.

"I didn't know that the lords of creation were capable of such small jealousies," I said to Ri.

Ri had gone sleigh riding the next morning when Mr. Rossiter called, and we had the drawing room all to ourselves, and I can't tell you all the splendid things he said—Tom would have called them spoony things—that brought blushes, and made one's heart thrill for happiness; thoughts so well put, words so fitly chosen that they conveyed no suspicion of flattery, enhanced as they were with the lingering sweetness of the voice, with glances that expressed more than the lips dare utter, with brief hesitations, and that lovely melancholy of his making his smiles like sunshine after storms, and giving one the impression of a heart struggling gracefully to forget its sorrow, so appealing to the sensibilities of a young and romantic girl.

How many walks and drives we had together later, over the country roads, into the green heart of winter woods, returning home, rosy and blissfully weary, to tea and toast in the little back parlor before the open grate! He never ran up to X—— without remembering us, without bringing back some knick knack; a ball of purple violets to swing in the arch, a nest of hollywood boxes painted in wild flowers to remind us of spring time, photographs of foreign splendors, and art journals that we loved. On his return he would remark carelessly enough, "I met Mr. Vanrogue at the bank to-day," or "I dined with Mr. Vogue," or "I declined an invitation to Mrs. Grundy's ball for your sweat sakes."

As a matter of course, two inexperienced village girls were ready to fall down and adore such a hero in society, and I am not sure but we looked forward to the day when the Vogue doors would open to us, and the Grundy fiddles do us service. When I look back upon it I cannot believe I was in love with Mr. Raoul Rossiter, but there was the charm of novelty in his atmosphere, a flavor of romance in his bearing, added to the knowledge that half the girls in town were courting his favor and receiving none. Moreover a very young person is dangerously flattered by her first lover, and Tom had never said a soft thing to me in his life, whatever he may have thought!

Well, affairs went on after this stylo for some weeks, when I discovered that I was growing jealous of Ri—jealous if he danced too often with her, if he leaned over the tall back of her chair and chatted confidentially, I know there are some who believe that jealousy is a test of love, but I do not. I never was jealous of Tom in my life. It's a test of vanity and self-love, I admit, and I had a supply of these attributes in those days, prime quality. I think Mr. Rossiter must have observed that his attentions to Ri annoyed me; for, later, he treated her with perfect civility when in my presence, but also with entire indifference. Now I was fond of Ri. She might wear my trinkets, my gowns, my laces, or anything that was mine; but when it come to my lovers I rebelled.

One day the conversation fell upon jewels, and I wish you could have heard the fine fancies he had about them; he was like the girl in the fairy tail who talked pearls and rubies; so nothing would do but I must show him my emerald necklace that descended to me from I don't know how many great grandmothers, bless their hearts! As famous as the necklace which

> "Undine, with trembling hand,
> Snatched from the waves of Hildebrande,"

It came originally from Venice, had been presented at court, had been shipwrecked. "It's my only heirloom," I said. "Cousin Chester thinks it would be better converted into railway stock and paying dividends. He hasn't any regard for dusty heirlooms, as he calls them; remind him too strongly of mortality. But I like to think of all this necklace has survived. Just consider how many times it has capered through 'Lady Washington's Rell,' how much love making it has witnessed, how it has trembled with every beat of hearts that beat no more!"

"Dear me!" said Ri, "you are getting pathetic; handkerchiefs out!"

And then we all laughed; and Rossiter took it in his slender hands just as you have seen a musician handle his favorite violin, and, leaning slightly forward, placed it upon my neck. In a moment the whole coil was shimmering downward across the folds of my gown, like a green and gold serpent, when he caught it before reaching the floor.

"Ah!" said he, "when you drop a jewel, they say, you lose a friend. How is this? the clasp broken?"

"That happened years ago," I answered. "It has never been worn since grandmother Heatherleigh's day, you see; she wore it to Lady somebody's ball, when she was abroad, and just stepping from the door to the carriage a stealthy hand reached out of the darkness and snatched at it. The thief only succeeded in breaking the clasp."

"And you—you never wear it?"

"Never. We have no suitable occasions here. Tom says I must wear it to the county ball, and he will take me."

"And that takes place?"

"Next month. Dear me? I must send it to Tom immediately and have the fastening repaired. Won't it be love with white tulle, Ri?"

I can see Mr. Rossiter now, where he stood in the bay-window, his dark, handsome face with its rich coloring, its intense browns and vivid reds; his silken mustache, that the light touched and enriched, curled just enough to look fine without appearing finical, and a broad sunbeam striking sparks from his eyes and slanting across the jewels in his hands, that seemed to hold the lustre of the sea wave, the green magnificence of centuries of summers, and to speak of cool woodland places, of clear brooks sliding over rushy beds beneath June skies, of the first warm breath of spring that coaxes the crocus from the grave and burnishes the hedges with leaf and blossom. Then Mr. Rossiter made a movement, and the sun forsook him, and fell like a loving hand across Ri's shoulder, and entangled itself in her web of shining hair, till each filament was a weft of red gold. I remember wondering at the time if it was the sun in her eyes that made the lids drop and the color deepen in Ri's cheek. Could it have been any glance of Rossiter's that stirred the blood at its source? I never once dreamed of such a thing.

"I shall run down to X——to-morrow," said Mr. Rossiter, after a pause; "permit me the pleasure of being of service to you? Allow me to carry your necklace,, not to the jeweler—that is too much to ask—but to Mr. Field your cousin."

"Oh, Mr. Rossiter! Will you?" I cried. "Will you be bothered with it? You are so kind. You see, I forgot to give it to Tom when he was here last, and there are no expresses between here and X——, and one hesitates to trust such a valuable to uncertain conveyance, and Tom may not come again until it's too late. Oh, you'll oblige me so much!"

"I will give you a receipt for it," said he, shutting the case with a snap, and taking out his pencil.

"What nonsense!" said Ri.

"Oh, not at all. How do you know that I am trustworthy?" he laughed.

"By intuition." And then we all had our little jokes, while he wrote his receipt and gave it to me.

I came across it not long ago, among other worthless things, yellow as ginueas, and showed it to Tom, and Tom laughed and wondered how I could have been so green as to fancy it of service supposing Raoul Rossiter had chosen to abscond with my jewels. "It's a pretty beginning toward your collection of famous autographs," said he.

Mr. Rossiter was absent a few days, and in the interval I received a letter from Tom, saying that the necklace had arrived safely, and he would bring it when he came to attend the county ball; adding, "Mr. Rossiter improves on acquaintance and—well, I should be willing to sacrifice a great deal for your happiness." I don't know why I was so angry with Tom for that clause, unless it seemed as if he were resigning me too willingly, though Heaven knows he had never made any claim. Perhaps it was the saving clause, however, that made me hesitate when Mr. Rossiter proposed, as he did somewhat later. Marry and go away from Tom and all his interests? How could I ever have thought of such a thing? Suddenly I understood that all my happiness in life depended upon Tom—that his home comings were the grand crisis of my existence! Marry any one else? No, I thank you, Mr. Rossiter!

Mr. Rossiter did not tear himself away instantly; he staid a while, and made a pretense of urging his suit, and finally said he should return in the summer.

The time drew near for the county ball, and all the world was in a flutter of expectation. One day, when a crowd of our friends were together talking over toilettes, some one said:

"What a pity Mr. Rossiter didn't stay for it! Dear me, how we were all carried away with him, but none of us were lucky enough to attract him!"

"And yet we aren't bad looking," said Delia, tying her bonnet before the glass; and glancing at Ri, I surprised a smile coruscating across her face like lightning. Was it a smile of triumph?

The day of the ball Ri pleaded headache, and declared her inability to go; and just as I was sitting down to a cup of tea alone the door opened, and in walked Tom.

"Oh, Tom," I cried, "I was afraid you'd forgotten! Have you brought my necklace?"

"I've brought the necklace," he answered, moving to the fire. All alone? You ought to be glad to see me."

"Oh, Tom, I am!"

"Not so glad as if I were Raoul Rossiter?" with a grim smile.

"I wouldn't give a farthing to see Raoul Rossiter, in comparison!" And then I was so confused that I poured the the tea into the sugar bowl. Tom came and bent over my chair just at that moment. "Thank you," he said; "but you needn't blush so about it. What a nice housekeeper you make! Will you come and keep house with me, darling?"

"Oh, Tom! Do you really want me?"

"I want you so much that I never dared ask before, for fear you would say no!"

"You might have known that I shouldn't!"

And then—why, then we finished our tea!

"Here is your necklace," said Tom, later, as I was going to dress for the ball; "but you don't mean to wear such gewgaws?"

"Not wear my emeralds, Tom? What do you mean?"

"Did you send your emeralds to me by Mr. Rossiter, dear?"

"Certainly; I haven't any others. You acknowledged them, too. Come, don't tease, Tom! There must be some mistake."

"I'm afraid so. Mr. Rossiter left a case containing a necklace at my office, with your note. I carried it into Gemm and Agate's to have the clasp repaired, and they surprised me with the assurance that your ancestral emeralds were—green glass! Eh, Ri, is that you? Head better?"

"Do—do you think—did Raoul—do you mean to say that Mr. Rossiter has stolen them?" I gasped.

"I haven't said any thing about it, love; I leave you to draw your own conclusions. Certainly a remarkable transformation has taken place in them, you will allow. Don't you think so, Ri? Morse Agate remembered the necklace perfectly, because cousin Chester Field carried it into the store on one occasion to discover its value, and stormed considerably about so much money lying idle. Morse Agate said he would take his oath they were emeralds then; now they are genuine glass. Ri, what's the matter? Were you very much attached to the jewels?" But Ri had fainted quite away.

We did not go to the county ball that evening. Ri was delirious with fever before morning; and it all came out in her ravings how she had planned to elope with Rossiter that very night while we were at the ball, how she was to take carriage at the nearest station, and meet and marry him at X——. It was pitiful to hear; but all the same I believe he meant to play her false. Of course we sent for Cousin Chester and his wife at once; but Ri was able to sit up before they arrived, and begged us to say nothing about Mr. Rossiter. And as for the jewels, they were my own, and Cousin Chester would only storm about them, while Tom could just as well take measures for their recovery. But do what he pleased, Tom could find no trace of the 'dark young man;' the distinguished men whose letters he had exhibited had never heard of him; and finally the matter was left in the hands of the police, and there it rested. Gradually Ri recovered from the shock, and began to look with favor upon Frank Rugby's devotion, and both our weddings were arranged for the same day.

I remember that when my toilette was complete Ri whispered. "What a pity you haven't your emerald's! I feel as if I were to blame!" and that Cousin Chester turned very red in the face, and fumbled in his pockets for something, and cleared his throat and stammered a good deal, while he said: my dear girl, I resign my guardianship of you into Tom's hands; and I don't know as either of you will approve of all my measure. If I had allowed things to keep in the old ruts, your income would not have been above a thousand a year to-day; but you see—I might as well confess, I suppose—there was a capital chance for investment, sure to double and treble your money before you could say Jack Robinson, and—well—there were the emeralds lying idle, and I'll be blest if I didn't pawn your heirloom six years ago, get a jeweler to fill the settings with colored crystals, and invest the money in the Fortunatus Mining Company, and now you're rich as Crœsus, though it was terribly risky and cost me many a good night's sleep. And here are the emeralds safe and sound; thank goodness! and he held a *parure* of jewels before my eyes.

What could I say? When does money come amiss? Besides, Tom was young and struggling for a foothold in the law. And Cousin Chester had meant it for the best—only there was Mr. Rossiter!

"I feel as if we ought to beg his pardon."

"Very well," said Tom, "only find him first. Without doubt he was a fortune hunting adventurer, if nothing worse."

Some years have passed since then and I don't believe that Mrs. Rugby has ever regretted Mr. Rossiter.

"By the way," said Tom the other day at dinner, "they sentenced a handsome fellow at court last week to twenty years; he'll be a grayhead when he sees Broadway again."

"Poor man!" said I; "how could they? And his poor wife!"

"She would be poor indeed, if he had one. We may thank Cousin Chester for Ri's escape. The convict was your 'dark young man!'"

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### A ROMANCE OF THE SEA.

The new steamer Victoria, of the Anchor Line, which arrived at New York Sunday, from Glasgow, says a communication to the New York *Tribune,* brought back to her native shores Maggie, alias Billy Armstrong. She has served before the mast in several British ships. Her sex having been at last discovered, she found herself at Glasgow, and in petticoats again. As an old sailor she had gone to the shipping master of the port, and he brought her case before the managers of the Anchor Line, who gave her a free passage home. During the passage I have had many conversation with our romantic fellow traveler, and I subjoin an account of her story as nearly as possible in her own words. She is nineteen years old, of medium size, with a play of humor about her eyes that partially relieves the plainness of her [illegible], somewhat masculine face. So high has she held female virtue through all her vicissitudes that when a steerage passenger of the Victoria insulted a woman in her presence, two or three days ago she very calmly struck out from the shoulder and knocked him down.

"My name," she says, "is Maggie Armstrong, though I called myself Billy when I put on pantaloons. I was born in the State of New Jersey, America. My father is a farmer, five miles from Trenton, and he has told me hundreds of times that I could do more work than any man. I was always of a wild, passionate nature. I used to hate men, when I was at home. I thought they ought not to get more wages than women, and I often wished I was a man. My mother died eight years ago, and left another little sister and me. Father kept a housekeeper until I was able to do his work, which I did till the first of last April, when he took a notion to get married. This new wife he got in New York. She came to our house and thought to rule me and everything; but I soon taught her the mistake. I left the house, and went and hired out at a neighboring farmer's. My father came after me and took me home, and I stayed eight days, leading a cat-and-dog life with my step-mother. I thought I could not endure that long, so I took a strange notion into my head. I was up stairs one day, along with one of my schoolmates. I was engaged in cleaning my father's clothes, and I said to her that if I was to dress myself in his clothes he would have a job to find me. She laughed and said he would. There was a silence between us for a few minutes, and without saying anything more about it to her, I secretly determined to try it. At 2 o'clock that night, or the next morning I mean, I went up stairs and dressed myself in my father's clothes. I took the scissors and cut my hair as short as I could, and then went down stairs again and took $25 out of one of the bureau drawers, for I knew it was no use going away without money. Then I went to the station and took the 4:20 train for New York. I wandered about the city a good deal, stopping at a small hotel in Warren street, I think. I hadn't begun to make up my mind what to do, for I had never been in New York before, when one of those runners hailed me and wanted me to ship on a freight steamer, which he said was going to London and back to New York in a month.

That seemed to suit me, as I was curious so see London. He shipped me as engineer's steward. I never was sea-sick once—in fact, I never was so well before in my life as I have been at sea. I always used to have Jersey headaches in the summer time at home. No more feverishness now. All the engineers were very well pleased with my work. But they informed me that the ship was not going back to New York, but to China, when she left London, the head engineer presented me with ten shillings for a good, clean lad.

With this and my wages, 15 shillings, and what was left of my $25, I was enabled to live in London three weeks. I went all over the great city and saw no end of things. As soon as I learned that the steamer was going to China, I made up my mind that I had got to get back to America as a sailor; if I ever got back at all. So I used, during my spare hours on the steamer, to practice going aloft; or if they were stowing sails, or doing anything of the kind, I was sure to be on hand. I used to go into the wheel-house, too, and learn to steer, and before we got to the Banks of Newfoundland I knew all the compass. When, therefore, I shipped on the bark Princess, bound for Middleboro', it was not as an apprentice, but as an ordinary seaman, for two pounds five shillings a month. I had bought a sailor's chest and recruited my sailor wardrobe with a set of oil-skins. These I had taken from the Sailors' Home boarding house to the forecastle of the Princess, and my life as a common tar began. There were only eight of us in the forecastle, and I was always first to reef the topsails and furl the small sails in a gale of wind, we got along very well. I was discharged with the rest at Middlesboro' after a three weeks' run. Then I thought I should like to see Shields, which is only six miles distant. I went there and tried to ship again, but here arose a great difficulty. Unfortunately I had lost my discharge. The captain of the bark, the Eskdale of Whitby, bound for Italy, would take me as an apprentice but not as an ordinary seaman; that is, not at first, for he did take me when he found he could not get any apprentices. We left Shields loaded with coal for Genoa. We had head winds and bad weather in the English Channel, but the Mediterranean was fair enough to make up for it. We were in Genoa nine weeks in all, and it was after we had been there six weeks that I was found out not to be a man.

It happened in this way: There was a brute of a sailor in the forecastle who was always imposing on me; when we were shoveling coal in the hold he made me fill two baskets to his one. I was telling this to the the rest of the crew after we were done work. He gave me the lie, and the result was a knock down fight between us. He was the bigger and he got the better of me, and I began crying. This led to suspicions of my sex. I stoutly maintained that I was a man, but it was no use.

The affair got to the captain's ears. Now, the captain's wife was on board, and to him and her I was at last forced to confess my whole story. I was soon habited as a woman again, and engaged as stewardess in the cabin for the homeward run. Stopping some weeks at Malaga for cargo, the bark landed finally at Aberdeen, whence I came by train to Glasgow.

During she passage from Glasgow to New York the hero and heroine of the foregoing story has conducted herself in a quiet, modest way, except in the matter of knocking down the steerage passenger for insulting a woman; and as for that, you never saw a quieter or modester knock down in your life. Maggie starts at once for New Jersey and her father.

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Letters and communications should be addressed to
WEYAND & TREIBER, Beaver, Pa.

### Arrival of Salmon Eggs.

The agent of the German government has arrived at New York with 750,000 salmon eggs, 250,000 of which are a present from the German to the American government, the balance being purchased by the government from private parties. But a small percentage were found to be dead on unpacking the eggs.

The *Herald* says: "They were carefully packed with moss, in sixty large boxes, the whole occupying on board ship 280 cubic feet. Those specially presented by Germany were packed at the government establishment at Huningen on the Rhine. Those purchased by our government were packed at the establishment of Mr. Schuster, in Frienburg, the original cost being $2 per thousand—a very small price, it is considered, compared with the Canadian price, which has been $40 per thousand. The boxes were conveyed to Dr. Slack's hatching establishment at Bloomsbury, N. J., to be picked over, and the sound eggs re-packed and distributed to the rivers in the States where the water is suitable for the growth of salmon. This distribution will include the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Illinois.

◆

### Impeding the Circulation of Papers.

The bill of Mr. Farnsworth, requiring pre payment of newspapers at the place of mailing, has passed the House. We have before called attention to this legislation as effecting seriously and unjustly the press. It imposes a new delay on the transmission of papers by mail. It will require time to affix stamp and cancel them, and this at an hour when every moment is precious. In large cities the aggregate of all the daily morning papers poured into the postoffice at an early hour will require much additional labor under the proposed system. There will also have to be an increase of price in the papers to cover the additional expense of postage, to be paid by the publishers. Under the present system each subscriber pays his own postage at the point of delivery, an excellent system which we see no reason for changing.

Postal arrangements ought to facilitate and not hamper the circulation of newspapers. They convey to the people the most important intelligence of public events and the operations of the government. By the abolition franking, and with the distribution of public documents, it is only through the people that executive communications and Congressional proceedings will be published. This ought to leave legislators to promote the circulation of the press; at least not to interpose obstacles to it.—*Age.*

◆

THUS far the list of wrecks left by the Credit Mobilier is sadly imposing. Look at it for reflection and instruction:

Schuyler Colfax, Vice President.
Henry Wilson, Vice President elect.
James Harlan, United State Senator from Iowa.
James W. Patterson, United States Senator from New Hampshire.
W. B. Allison, United States Senator elect from Iowa.
Henry L. Dawes, Chairman Ways and Means.
James A. Garfield, Chairman on Appropriations.
John A. Bingham, Chairman of Judiciary.
Glenni W. Scofield, Chairman on Naval Affairs.
Samuel Hooper, Chairman on Banking and Currency.
W. D. Kelley, leader of Protective policy.
James Brooks, member of Ways and Means.
J. F. Wilson, ex-member of Congress.

◆

☞ Dr. Willett, lecturing in Boston the other night, told a droll story of himself. He said that at one time, when he was a connoisseur in bird-stuffing, he used to criticise other people's bird-stuffing severely. Walking with a gentleman one day, he stopped at a window where a gigantic owl was exhibited. "You see" said the doctor to his friend, "that there is a magnificent bird utterly ruined by an unskillful stuffing. Notice the mounting! Execrable isn't it? No living owl ever roosted in that position. And the eyes are fully a third larger than any owl ever possessed." At this moment the stuffed bird raised one foot and solemnly blinked at his critic, who said very little more about stuffed birds that afternoon.

◆

☞ At a gathering of notables, the Vienna World's Fair promises to out-do all its predecessors. The Emperor of Germany is to be there; so are the Czar, President Theirs, the Shah of Persia, and the Prince of Wales, not to mention the Hospodar of Montenegro, Prince Bismarck and a host of Cabinet Ministers of all nations. There will be materials enough at Vienna for a great European Congress such as the late Emperor Napoleon used to dream of, and it is to be hoped that the assembled magnates may turn their social hobnobbing to some good purpose.

◆

—An extraordinary hen in Lewiston, Me., cackled with admirable regularity, but then she laid ne'er an egg. An exasperating irregularity like this demanded scientific attention. The hen was sacrificed, and the post mortem developed the presence of twenty-two good eggs inside this incomprehensible fowl. We are reminded of a somewhat analogous phenomenon among human beings; but then in spite of the noise they make, we don't think a post-mortem would bring to light anything like that number of good (intellectual) eggs.

◆

☞ The Postmaster General having submitted to the Attorney-General the question, "should letters not fully prepaid be charged at the office of delivery with double the deficient postage, or only with the balance not prepaid," the Attorney-General has given his opinions that letters not fully prepaid at the time of mailing should not be charged with double the deficient postage, but only with the actual balance not prepaid. Immediately upon the receipt of the opinion, the Post-master-General gave directions that the Postoffice Department should conform therewith.

◆

☞ A lady made her husband a present of a silver drinking cup with an angel at the bottom, and when she filled it for him he used to drain it to the bottom, and she asked him why he drank every drop.

"Because, ducky," he said, "I long to see the dear little angel."

Upon which she had the angel taken out, and the devil engraved at the bottom, and he drank it off just the same, and she again asked the reason.

"Why," he replied, "because I won't leave the devil a drop."

◆

☞ A little girl was one day reading the history of England with her governess, and coming to the statement that Henry I. never laughed after the death of his son, looked up and said, "What did he do when he was tickled?"

# The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, - - - - - - - - Editor.

Beaver, Pa., March 5, 1873.

THE Soldiers Bounty land bill has failed once more. During last week the Senate Committee on Public Lands reported adversely, and we presume that is the last of the measure for some time to come.

THE *Radical* has not yet ascertained the names of the public men connected with the Mobilier swindle. Journalistic enterprise of its sort ought to be rewarded with something like a tin whistle or a pewter button. Its readers, too, must be endowed with more patience than characterized the man who was covered with boils.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the *World* says that a circular is being sent around among the members of congress for a monument to Oakes Ames. It is proposed that the people shall raise a monument by voluntary subscription to this benefactor of senators and members of congress. A considerable appropriation, however, is expected from congress. The inscription of the proposed monument should be: "To Oakes Ames, founder of the Pacific Railroad and First Congressional Detective."

A MOST effective manner of discussing local option, is that adopted by many of our cotemporaries. First, it is shown what amount of money is paid into the State Treasury for license, and then it is stated how much it costs to maintain criminal courts and almshouses, which in nearly all cases amounts to as large a sum as that paid for license. No one denies that the pauperage and crime of a community is due to the liquor traffic; and thus, the taxpayer may see that he is taxed to allow other men to make fortunes by making criminals and paupers of their brethern.

THE trial of George O. Evans for the misappropriation of money belonging to the State, commenced at Harrisburg on last Monday. Mr Evans, it seems has dwelt across the border for many months past, and is represented to be in excellent health now. It is said too, that of late, he is very anxious to be tried and have his case disposed of. If this is his present feeling, he is no doubt quite sure of acquittal,—a view that is shared with him by a great many others in this State. We will see now, however, what Gen. Hartranft meant last fall, when he said he would see that Evans should be brought to trial and made to disgorge his ill-gotten gains.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* has been one of the boldest and most efficient temperance papers in western Pennsylvania, during the present local option campaign. The liquor men of Pittsburg, at one of their meetings in that city last week, took occasion to denounce the *Post* because of its temperance views, and resolved to withdraw their support from it.

We do not agree with the *Post* in a great many of its political opinions, but on the subject of temperance, we heartily approve its course, and will be glad to hear of some effort on the part of temperance Democrats here to make good the *Post's* losses sustained in consequence of its advocacy of Local Option. If the whisky men band together to break down a temperance organ, the temperance men should band together to sustain it.

THE reply of the Economy Society to the committee sent to their town some two weeks ago to protest against Chinese labor in the Beaver Falls cutlery works, will be found in the ARGUS of to-day. It will be seen that the Society propose to donate the net profits of their stock in the works for the next eight years to schools, missions, and the poor in Beaver Falls, provided, the citizens agree to interpose no further obstacles to Chinese labor. In the event of the non-acceptance of this proposition the society will withdraw their capital from the town and invest it in business elswhere. The reply of the society is courteous and all through it a disposition is clearly manifested to dispose of the question in an enlighted, fair and christian manner. We have scarcely a doubt but that their answer will meet the approval of nearly all who have given the subject the attention which its importance demands.

WE alluded incidentally, to the fact, a few weeks ago, that we had detected and "helped to prevent Mr. Smith Curtis from fleecing the county out of $40 or $50 in the matter of publishing the Sheriff's November Proclamation." Mr. Curtis promptly denied our statement, and alleged that there was "not one word of truth in it." A week later he denied it flatly again, and asserted that "the Commissioners and the ex-sheriff" would confirm his denial, as any one could learn who would call upon either of these persons and make inquiry touching the matter. We made it suit then to have an interview with one of the Commissioners, and learned from him that instead of attempting "to fleece the county of $40 or $50" Mr. Curtis had actually attempted to "go through it" to the extent of $70, on that single item. Our tabular statement showing this proved to be a "sockdolager" to our little neighbor, and it took him well nigh two weeks to get up his reply. When his answer came he had no rebutting proof from the commissioners, none from the ex-sheriff, nothing but a statement over his own signature which is simply a confessson of all we had charged, and a plea that "the business being new to me I did not know better than to charge $2.50 per square." He calls this confession, "the ARGUS lie exposed," when in fact nine-tenths of all of his readers believe it should have been entitled, "Smith Curtis exposes himself." Is it not sad though, to think, that a man who at one time was commissioned to preach God's word, to utter nothing but His truths, and who has just lain aside the clerical robes, would involve himself in a maze of falsehoods apparent to every reader? It again illustrates the ugly fact that when a preacher once takes the downward road he rushes toward its lower end with headlong speed, and reaches it sooner than do those who belong to any other class of men.

IT is said that several sojourners at Harrisburg this winter—notably among these—Russell Errett esq., editor of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, and R. W. Mackey esq., State Treasurer, affect to be acting *with* the temperance people of Allegheny county, and at Harrisburg are managing the campaign for the whisky men. We dislike to believe that such double-dealing exists in such quarters, but the evidence seems to establish the truth of the rumor.

IF Mr. Smith Curtis knows of any fact that would interest or benefit the community, and also injure us, he is cordially invited to "hoist his curtains, produce his monkeys and go on with the show." "The business being new" to him, it may not be out of place in us to tell him that rival exhibitions are sometimes set up which prove far more interesting and attract greater attention than those opened at an earlier period. There are "birds" of brilliant plumage and "lions" of graceful symmetry in this vicinity, which, if caged, and properly exhibited, would furnish food for talk and thought for several moons to come, and probably "make things as hot" in the meantime as an August day. Have the ex-parson and his friends any knowledge of these feathered warblers and roaring kings of the forest? If not? the "show business" might usher them under their eyes before they are fully prepared to look at them.

But, to change the subject, somewhat: We had thought this low "editorial show business" had passed out of the county forever and Curtis' empty insinuations and threat to revive it, only serve to show the utter desperation to which the little fraud is driven.

ON Tuesday 11th, Hon. William McClelland, presented the following petition to Congress:

*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.*

The petition of the subscribers, citizens of the county of Beaver, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, respectfully showeth, that about 165 Chinese laborers have been imported for a cutlery company, located in the borough of Beaver Falls, in said county, thereby causing the discharge from the works of the white American mechanic workmen; that 200 more Chinese, direct from China, are said to be engaged and on the way for the same cutlery and other works of the same company, to the exclusion from the works of our own people; that contracts have been made through one of their own race for long periods of servitude on their part at wages so low as to forbid competition by American workmen; that their habits are so debasing as to insure the demoralization and degradation of all Christian communities brought in contact with them; that their introduction into the United States, in the manner it is done, shows a manifest attempt to revive the institution of slavery, and that it is an act of bad faith toward the working people of Pennsylvania, and of the United States, inasmuch as that the protection of 35 to 50 per cent against the importation of foreign cutlery was enacted for the purpose of protecting the American laborer against cheap foreign labor. As a means, therefore, to be saved from such evils, and in behalf of our own working people, we ask your honorable bodies to pass a law prohibiting any further importation of Chinese laborers, under contracts made in China, or that you will authorize the free importation from foreign countries of such articles or manufactures as are or may be produced in the United States by and through Chinese cheap labor so contracted for, and your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Of course it was the duty of Capt. McClelland to lay this petition before his colleagues in the House after it had been sent to him. He could not avoid that. But to show how the matter is regarded elsewhere, we clip the following comments from some of our exchanges:

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:

Certain citizens of Beaver county in this State have sent a petition to Congress asking for a law prohibiting the importation of Chinese laborers, because they work in a cutlery factory at Beaver Falls for lower wages than the white laborers are willing to work for. Failing to get such a law, they demand the passage of the one authorizing the free importation from foreign countries of such articles or manufactures as are or may be produced in the United States, by and through Chinese cheap labor so contracted for. Congress is not likely to accede to either of these demands. These cutlers of Beaver county are mostly Englishmen, and there would be just as much propriety in excluding English workmen from our factories as Chinese. The English cutlers are members of a Trades Union that presumes to dictate the price of labor and to forbid the employment of apprentices. This last prohibition prevents the training of young Americans to the trade, and the manufacturers being thus prevented from having workmen under age at apprentices' wages, naturally accept the cheap work of the Chinese, who are so apt at learning all kinds of handicraft that they soon become equal to the imported English cutlers. If Trades Union could be abolished and apprentices could be trained to the cutlery and other trades, we should constantly have a new growth of skilled workmen of our own, without needing to import either English or Chinese. But while the Unions dictate to manufacturers not only the rate of wages but the whole management of their business, cheap workmen who do not belong to Unions will be employed if they can be obtained from China or anywhere else. As to Congress altering the revenue laws so as to bring in foreign goods free of duty and thus destroy American manufactures entirely, the idea is too absurd for a moment's serious consideration.

The New York *Independent* says:

Certain "citizens of the County of Beaver," in the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania—how many we do not know, yet in numbers sufficient to call themselves petitioners—have been badly frightened by the arrival, under a wages contract, of one hundred and sixty-five Chinamen, engaged to work "for a cutlery company located in the borough of Beaver Falls, in said county," and also by the information, which they believe to be correct, that "two hundred more Chinese" are on their way from China "for the same cutlery and other works belonging to the same company." What these said citizens want is that Congress should by law interdict the incoming of Chinese into this country, and give them a monopoly in the work of making cutlery so far as competition with Chinamen is concerned. Such is the burden of their prayer in the petition presented last week to the House of Representatives by the Hon. Mr. McClelland, of Pennsylvania, who being utterly unable to do justice to the subject, contented himself with simply reading the petition. We advise those "citizens" not to make fools of themselves. Chinamen have as much right to come here as they have to be here, and, when here, to work for anybody that chooses to employ them, and upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the contracting porties.

## HERE AND THERE.

—There is a newspaper down East which celebrated Washington's Birthday by declaring "its every issue to be a daily illustration of the little-hatchet-and-cherry tree story." There are some ill-natured persons who might consider this brag to be the biggest of all possiple whoppers.

—A music master may properly beat time, but that does not give him the privilege of beating his scholars. A Wisconsin singing master has been arrested for flogging one of his young lady pupils who had been guilty of errors either of time or of tune. Probably he thought that the best way of making her sing out.

—There is some snow in Utah. The Salt Lake *Herald* says:

"A gentleman down from Grizzly Flat informs us that that bruinish region is favored with snow anywhere from twelve to thirty feet deep on the level, and that a man could sink down twenty to twenty-five feet almost anywhere on the hill-side without 'striking gravel.'"

—A mule in Memphis is supposed to have a propensity for practical jokes. Being attached to a street car, he became perfectly immovable. All the men in the car got out and were pushing it with all their might, when Mr. Mule suddenly dashed of at full speed, leaving them all sprawling in the mud. They will not be so ready next time to help a distressed driver,

—The following telegram, received in Pittsburg, indicates that the final clearing up of the famous McDaniels mystery may be at hand:

CANONSBURG, PA., February 26, 7 P. M.—C. W. McDaniels, of this place, who disappeared so suddenly and mysteriously from Jersey City on the 9th of October last, returned *here to-day.*

—Crime of the Credit Mobilier kind has a sweet legal name at common law. It is called "embracery," which is as pretty and soft a title for bribery and corruption as anybody could desire. We may mention, as evidence that westward the star of swindling takes its way, that an unfortunate person (not a Member of Congress, however) has just been convicted of this offence in San Francisco.

—Funeral rites of frontiersmen.—Bishop Vail, of Kansas, tells a little tale that illustrates forcibly the free-and-easy way of life of the frontiersman, and the scant ceremony with which his funeral services are conducted. "In one little grave yard where I happened to be walking," said the Bishop, "there were twenty-seven graves, and my informant, who discharged the office of undertaker, told me that the occupants of twenty-six of them were killed in affrays, or, as he pithily expressed it, died and, were buried *with their boots on.*" The twenty-seventh grave was that of a child.

—A mentionable old lady died in Newburyport, Mass., this week. This was Mrs. Abigail D. Cook. She died on the seventy-third anniversary of her wedding, and in the same room in which she was married. Singularly enough her age is not given, but she was one of the choir which sang at the welcome of Gen. Washington on his visit to Newburyport, and she also sang at the commemorative services on the occasion of the General's death. She was the mother of nine children, and for sixty-five years a member of the church. She is said to have been a very handsome woman in her prime, and she retained her sprightliness to the last.

—How to calculate interest. The following rules are so simple and so true according to all business usages, that every banker, broker, merchant or clerk should post them up for reference. There being no such thing as a fraction in it, there is scarcely any liability to error or mistake. By no other arithmetical process can the desired information be obtained by so few figures:—

*Six Per Cent.*—Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days of interest desired, separate the right hand figure and divide by six, the result is the true interest on such sum for such number of days at six per cent.

*Eight Per Cent.*—Multiply any given amount by the number of days upon which it is desired to ascertain the interest, and divide by forty-five, and the result will be the interest of each for the time required at eight per cent.

*Ten Per Cent.*—Multiply the same as above, and divide by thirty-six, and the result will show the rate of interest at ten per cent.

—The Vienna (Mo.) *Banner* gives an account of a murderous affray between women, four miles from that town, on Tuesday. It appears that Mrs Julia Brown and Mrs. Catharine Orton engaged in a quarrel, in which Orton struck Brown a severe blow with a stone. Mrs Bowler, a sister to Orten, then attacked Brown and a fight ensued, during which Nancy Kates, mother of Orton, came to the aid of Mrs. Bowler, and Mrs. Brown was struck over the head with a heavy piece of board. At this juncture Mr. Wright, father of Mrs. Brown, arrived, and succeeded in quelling the disturbance. But as he was leading his daughter away Mrs. Bowler rushed upon Mrs. Brown and dealt her a savage blow in the right side with a butcher knife, from which she fell and expired in two minutes. All the parties were arrested.

### The Great Pennsylvania Fraud.

The New York *Sun* of Thursday prints this:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—I learned to-day from Dr. Paine, who is on the bail bond of Geo. O. Evans to the amount of $100,000, that Evans will appear at Harrisburg on Monday next for trial on the charge of defalcation and embezzlement. Evans is now in this city with his counsel, engaged in the preparation of the case. The defense will be conducted by the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, J. H. Strahan, esq., of New York, and Mr. R. M. Lamberton of Harrisburg.

Dr. Paine informs me that immediately after the death of Gov. Geary, the counsel of Evans entered in to communication with him (Paine) desiring to know whether he intended to take any measures to molest Evans. Dr. Paine answered that he would do nothing whatever to annoy him, provided he would face the music and appear for trial as his bail bond required, and abide by the decision of the court. To this the counsel promptly answered that Evans intended to stand the trial; and at the same time he furnished to Dr. Paine satisfactory guarantees that Evans will abide the decision.

This surrender is entirely voluntary on Evans' part, and the trial promises to be one of the most interesting among America's celebrated causes.

## POMEROY'S DEFENSE.

### Evidence Concerning That $7,000—How Pomeroy Helped Page—The Accused Senator's Version of the "Conspiracy."

Washington, Feb. 25.—The Pomeroy Investigating Committee examined several winesses to-day, including John A. Page, who testified in relation to his efforts to establish a national bank in Indeedence; he went to Mr. Pomery to get information on the subject; Mr. Pomery said that it would require $50,000, but that witness could get $36,000 worth of bonds and pay the remainder in installments; witness told Mr. Pomeroy that he could raise $25,000, but must have help to raise the remainder; Mr. Pomeroy said he had helped other young men in Kansas, and would help him; finally Pomeroy agreed to let him have $8,000 or $10,000 for 60 or 90 day, without security or interest; Pomeroy said he expected to have money before the election, and would let him have it on Monday, the 27th; witness went to Pomery and told him that he was going home: Pomeroy said that if he got the money he would send it to him by Bell or York; on the same day witness told York that it was probable that Mr. Pomeroy would hand him (York) a package of money for him, and, if so, he wished he would bring it to him.

Mr. Pomeroy submitted the following statement:

* * * * * * *

And now as to the charge of this Mr. York and his associate conspirators, I will say, the true facts have already been stated by witnesses, and the transaction already seems to be a purely business one, having no relation whatever to his vote which, on several occasions, I had learned of his pledging to me. About the last of the week, before the Tuesday set for the first ballot, T. B. Eldridge, W. W. Reynolds, Mr. Delong, and others, all from his county, assured me with more or less positiveness, of Mr. York's support. But, some days before I learned that I had, after much deliberation, agreed to aid J. A. Page and associates to start a national bank at Independence, where Mr. Page had a private bank, and having satisfied myself of his ability, capacity and fitness for the management of such an institution, I agreed to furnish him with money sufficient, when met with his own $25,000, to make a sum sufficient to purchase 30 United States bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each. Mr. Page urged and was anxious to procure the money before he left Topeka, but I told him it was inconvenient for me to furnish over $2,000 then, but I would give it soon, and he might depend upon it, and make his arrangements accordingly. At this time I met at the Tefft House W. P. Borland of the Second National Bank of Leavenworth, who inquired of me if I should not want some currency before leaving Topeka, as he thought from appearances my hotel bills would be large; at first I told him no; the next day I met him, and said I should like to get $5,000 at 40 or 60 days, as I had agreed to help a friend organize a national bank, and he would refund it as soon as he got his currency from the Government; he then brought me a package said to contain $5,000, which I never opened or counted, or even gave a note or receipt for at the time, and I put the same in my valise.

On Monday night, the 27th. York came to my room, having seen me, or having sent me word several times that he would do so, and at once began to report what had been going on at the anti-Pomeroy caucus, and I heard him through; before leaving he spoke of the favor I had granted his friend Page, and said Page had requested him to get the money and forward it to him at Independence, and that he (York) would leave it soon after the election for him; I told him I was not prepared at that time to furnish it, although I had promised it to Page before I left the city; Mr. York said perhaps I had no confidence in him. I assured him of my confidence and told him I could furnish $2,000 at that time, and thought I should be able to furnish $5,000 more the next day. The amount necessary I had calculated would be from $5,000 to $8,000 to pay for the bonds and their premium, in addition to the $25,000 Mr. Page and his associates could furnish. I then paid him the first installment of $2,000, and the next day I paid the package of $5,000 just as I had received the sum from Mr. Borland, and neither gave Mr. Borland my note nor took a note from him, but during that day I had sent Mr. King at one time, and Mr. Samuel Pomeroy at another time, to find Mr. Page, if he had not left the city, to inform him of the whole transaction. But these gentlemen both returned, saying they were unable to find Mr. Page, and I rested in the beliefthat the transaction was all right until I heard of the misstatements of the facts by Mr. York, on the floor of the Joint Convention. I then denounced it as a conspiracy—a plot—and told my counsel here, Judge Horton, the whole story, and within a few days left Kansas for Washington.

* * * * * * *

Mr. York was recalled, and stated emphatically that he had never had any conversation of any sort with either Page or Pomeroy in relation to the bank business. Adjourned. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

## THE ANSWER.

### The Economites' Response to Beaver Falls—The Story of the Coming of the Chinese—What the Economites Propose to do About it.

*To the Citizens of Beaver Falls:*

Recently there appeared in our village of Economy a delegation of citizens from Beaver Falls, Pa., with a series of resolutions passed at a meeting of citizens held in that place, wherein they complain of the introduction of Chinese labor into the works of the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company by the trustee of our Society, and the other parties interested therein, by which white laborers, to whom, as is alleged, continuous employment in said cutlery had been promised, were displaced and obliged to leave the place, etc., and demanding relief of our Society, by whose agents and trustee, and by whose capital and influence, as is alleged, said grievances have been brought about. Our Society now deem it a duty to answer these complaints, and make a public explanation of its acts, and the more so, since the employment of Chinese labor has of late, for various causes, become more frequent in various other parts of the country.

The Cutlery Company is an organized corporation, transacting its business in the usual way through a board of directors, our Society being the principal owner of the stock, but having but one director in the board, and but one voice in its management. Our Society as such was not notified either by our agents or trustee of the intended employment of Chinese laborers by the company, and was not therefore consulted about it, but having been notified of the complaints in question, our council of elders resolved to examine into the matter.

On such examination we find the company organized as aforesaid now in apparently successful operation. We being the principal owners, as aforesaid, but other parties who had for a long time been connected in the management of our business in Beaver Falls, having also large interests therein.

The works now give employment to about one hundred and twenty white persons residents of Beaver Falls and vicinty, and about one hundred and ninety Chinese. The directors of the Company, without our knowledge as a Society, entered into a contract for the employment of three hundred Chinee laborers for a term of four years, and gave security for the faithful performance of their obligations.

The men receive their wages monthly, and are free to leave the employ of the Company at any time, if not satisfied, or for any reasonable cause they may be discharged from the Company.

We have been unable to find that the Directors have, in their action, or in their management of the business, violated any law or any rights of any party, but if such should be the case the courts are open to decide on it. When the present Board of Directors took upon themselves the management of the Company's business, which was only done as a last desperate effort to save it from utter ruin, they found it in a deplorable condition, heavy losses having been sustained, and its capital greatly impaired. The previous efforts to save said cutlery may well be likened to the efforts of a crew on board a sinking ship freighed with a valuable cargo. They applied to their next kinsman; who, indeed, seemed willing to aid, on condition however that each should receive a certain portion, but upon a reckoning being made, it was found the proffered aid would cost not only the whole cargo, but require the ship, and quite an addition beside. In this dilemma, but one of two things remained to be done—stop the works at once and entirely, which would have discharged every employee, and entailed great injury if not ruin upon the interests of the place, or do as was done by the managers, call upon these men to do a part of the labor and strive to continue operations.

The latter was adopted as the better course for all concerned. And may not we here express the hope, that aside from every other view of the question, this may prove to some of them at least, the call spoken of by the evangelical prophet—Isaiah, 55:5.

Our Society would be willing for the company to dispense with Chinese labor, in the interests of peace and harmony, if convinced of any wrong done thereby, but far to remove one supposed evil by causing another which would as we think, necessarily follow.

But to meet the accusation of having countenanced the course pursued by the Company for the sake of lucre only, the council of elders of our Society have instructed our trustee, who is and has been a director in the Company, to bring all our share of the proceeds of the business during the next eight years, if we so long remain owners thereof, before them, and they will then direct the expenditure of such money for the purpose of supporting missions, schools, the poor, etc., with particular reference to Beaver Falls but we will not add to the amount of our funds invested in the business if it should not yield a profit. The cutlery business must, so far as we are concerned, be self-sustaining. As to those white employees, if there be any, who worked in the cutlery, and have, as is alleged, been wrongfully discharged by our agents or trustees, by reason whereof they suffered loss, it was the act of managers or the Board of Directors of the Company, not of our Society; but our Society desire, if any such cases exist, that they be properly and legally made to appear before a court of justice, and that they be fully compensated; and we pledge ourselves that if said company is not able to make such compensation, it shall be made by us.

We have full confidence in the integrity of our trustee, and the gentlemen who were concerned with him in the employment of the Chinese laborers, that they acted lawfully and from proper motives; and while, if consulted, we perhaps would not, and might not now, approve of the introduction of such labor, yet for the reasons mentioned we do not censure those who did introduce it.

Our agents in the transaction of business at Beaver Falls, and who are interested in the cutlery, have undergone much labor and trouble in their effort to save from utter loss not only their own interests in the Company, but also the interest of our Society. We feel grateful to them and will not be unmindful of their faithful services.

If we are mistaken in our views that no rights have been violated by the managers of the cutlery in the employment of Chinamen, and this is shown us by proper legal authority, we will, as good and law-abiding citizens, insist on their immediate removal, and use every endeavor to that end. Should, however, any lawless and violent course be resorted to in violation of the legal rights of the company, we, as a Society, would be compelled to protest; and in such case, in view of all the facts, and our previous efforts to promote the general interests of the place, we will feel obliged to withdraw our means not only from the cutlery business, but also from the place generally. This we would regret exceedingly to be under the necessity of doing, as our desire has ever been to promote the prosperity of the place. On the other hand, if these men are permitted to remain quietly and peaceably at their work, our share of the proceeds shall be appropriated to the religious, educational and charitable purposes mentioned above. If our views are favorably received, and at the expiration of four years the employment of Chinese labor is disapproved of by the citizens of Beaver Falls, we will be glad to let them have our interest in the cutlery works on very reasonable terms; and if they can operate them successfully without such labor we will be much pleased.

JONATHAN LENZ,
DAVID WIGAND,
CHRISTOPHER DIEHM,
LEWIS PFEIL,
DANIEL SCHREIBER,
JOHN WOLFENGAL,
JOHN GOETZ,
ANDREW KOTERBA,
Council of Elders of Harmony Society.

MARCH 1st, 1873.

## WANTS TO RAFFLE HERSELF,

### A Chance for Bachelors—A Young Woman's Letter to the Editor of the Chicago Tribune.

CAMPAIGN, Feb. 3, 1873.—*Respected Sir.*—It is the wish of the dictator of this epistle to state to you her desire to be lotteried off; and requests your advice in regard to the subject. She is acknowledged by all in the cities where she has resided, as the bell of society—being young, handsome, talented and attractive. She is dark-complected—called a brunette. Age, 21. She has many, roany admirers, but none, as yet, whom she can appreciate. The young lady desires to draw to a close her studies in art; therefore, withdraw from society, for the space of six months, to accomplish the aforesaid desire. She requested that, should she be won by either sex, it must be strictly understood that she is to be released from her bargain if she dislikes the one who wins her; or, should that person be displeased with his prize. Should such be the case, the young lady will, at the—— expiration of the lottery, place in the lucky hands of the winner the amount of $500 in lieu of herself.

She wishes your advice in regard to how she must proceed. She wishes me to ask if you would take the affair into your hands altogether, that is of getting the publishing done by all the other editors, besides your own;—the tickets, &c. She wants to sell 60 thousand or a hundred thousand—at $1.00 a ticket, but will not decide until she hears your opinion; whether you think she can dispose of that number or not: And if you think she can sell them for more than $1.00 a piece. She will await your decision. Please to let her know the price you will charge for this work. The young lady desires her name to remain unknown until after the lottery is closed; when she will make herself known in person, to the winner. She can give you satisfactory recommendation in reference to herself, and character; by people of the highest standing from the city, where she resided a few years prior; and the——city where she now resides. Such as the editors, city council, city clerk, judges, doctors, the most prominent lawyers, &c. Also Antioch college, Yellow Springs—Ohio; where she has been a student.

Direct—PO—Box—,Miss K——

Please to gain the opinion of other editors on the subject.

## NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTES,

### A Man who Marries His Mother-in-Law.

Some months since in one of our courts there was filed a petition for divorce, which exhibits a strange freak of human nature. The petitioner was married in 1852, and his wife died in February, 1871, leaving surviving eight children as the fruits of said marriage. His mother-in-law took great interest in her grand-children, and the complaint in the divorce bill, at the time, feeling that the grandmother was nearer and dearer to his children than any other human being, and was bound to them by the ties of common affection, married her, believing that the marriage would better subserve the interests of his children, and more largely promote his own happiness than any other course then left to him; hence, on the 10th day of September, 1871, a marriage was fully solemnized between the parties in Shelby county.

The parties lived together as man and wife for two months, and it never occurred to either of them that there was any impropriety, legal or moral, in such establishment of relationship as husband and wife. The step was suggested to both parties by a tender consideration for the welfare of the eight children. In November, 1871, it was intimated for the first time to petitioner that under the laws of Tennessee such a marriage was null and void, and greatly surprised at such information, petitioner sought the advice of an officer of the church to which he belonged, and from those learned in the law, and was informed that such a marriage was void, owing to the previous relationship of the parties.

In November the parties ceased to live together, and agreed to apply for a divorce; hence they applied for a devorce *a vinculo*, or that the marriage be pronounced a nullity, and that the said parties, complainant and defendant, be declared free from the supposed obligation and its consequences. In July, 1872, a decree *pro confesso* was granted by the court, annulling the marriage, the parties being within the prohibited degrees of kindred, and that the defendant be restored to her original name.—*Memphis Leader.*

## New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of James M. Smith, deceased—Letters testamentary upon the above estate having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

J. M. SMITH,
Beaver C. H., Pa., or
JAMES CHRISTY
Shippingport, Pa.
Executors.
mar5-6w

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE

SITUATED 1-2 MILE BELOW BEAVER,

and having a delightful view of the Ohio river and surrounding country; 1 mile from R. R. Station; house brick, two stories high, 4 rooms, attic, hall, cellar, porch, etc.; all finished; wash-house, smoke-house, well of water at the kitchen door; new barn and stable with cellar. Nice paling fence in front of property; all well painted; good orchard in bearing condition, grapes, plumbs, cherries, gooseberries, and all kinds of small fruit. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises to the owner, J. M. GRAHAM.

mar5-tf

STATEMENT OF
Rochester Insurance Company.

FEBRUARY 15, 1873.

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mortgages and other securities | $59,445 00 |
| Stock Demand Notes | 30,535 00 |
| Cash in Bank | 15,591 59 |
| Office Furniture | 115 57 |
| Commission to Agents | 636 34 |
| Expenses, Salaries, &c | 1,140 13 |
| Cancelled Policies | 2 50 |
| Premiums in hands of Agents | 432 00 |
| | $107,938 13 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $100,000 00 |
| Premiums | 7,636 63 |
| Accrued Interest | 300 00 |
| Commission | 1 50 |
| | $107,938 13 |

mar5-tf JOHN GRÆBING, JR., Sec'y.

BEAVER COLLEGE
AND
MUSICAL INSTITUTE

Opens its Spring Session

ON THE FIRST OF APRIL.

Teachers of the county will do well to correspond with the President.
feb26;6w R. T. TAYLOR.

PAPER HANGINGS,
For Spring, 1873.

No. 107 MARKET STREET,
Near Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Where a stock of WALL PAPER, BORDERS and MOULDINGS; embracing the newest designs to be had, are now offered at prices that will be an inducement to buyers. For extent, variety, style and quality, the stock now in store is not excelled West of the mountains, to which daily additions of new goods are being made, all of which will be sold at the closest margins. To buyers it will pay to call at No 107 Market street.
feb25;2m JOS. R. HUGHES.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Robert Wilson, late of the township of Hanover, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, his Executors, residing in the same township, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to us without delay.

WILLIAM W. WILKISON, } Executors.
ROBERT PATTON, }
feb25·6w

J. M. REYNOLDS,
[Successor to T. H. McBride]
PHOTOGRAPHER,
43 and 45 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

Pictures copied to any size, and painted in Water, Oil, Ink, or Crayon. feb25;2m

NOTICE,

TREASURER'S OFFICE, BEAVER, PA., }
February 5, 1873. }

All Collectors of State and County taxes for the year 1872, and all others that have accounts not settled in the Treasurer's office are notified that their accounts must be settled up in full on or before March 17th, 1873. All accounts not settled at that date will be left with J. R. Harrah, esq., the Attorney for the County Commissioners for collection.
feb13-tf C. P. WALLACE,
Treasurer Beaver County.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Scheibner, late of Chippewa township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the township of South Beaver, said county, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same, and those indebted thereto to make payment to

ANDREW CAROTHERS, Adm'r
P. O., New Brighton, Penn.
Feb. 12, 1873. 6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S Notice. *Estate of Rue R. Wray, dec'd.*—Letters of administration on the estate of Ruel R. Wray, late of the township of Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby notified to make known the same to the undersigned without delay.
jan22 6w A. B. WOLF, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. *Estate of William Toland, dec'd.*—Letters of Administration on the estate of William Toland, late of Hanover township, Beaver Co., Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Hanover township, Beaver Co., Pa., all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same, and those indebted thereto to make payment to SAMUEL GORSUCH, Adm'r.
Hanover township, Beaver Co., Pa.
Feb. 19, 1873. 6t

AVOID QUACKS AND IMPOSTORS
No Charge for Advice and Consultation.

Dr. J. B. Dyott, Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs, (which he has made an especial study) either in male or female, no matter from what cause originating or of how long standing. A practice of 30 years enables him to treat disease with success. Cures guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letters describing symptoms and enclosing stamp to prepay postage.

Send for the *Guide to Health,* Price 10 cents.
J. B. DYOTT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon,
feb3-1y1 104 Duane St., New York.

JNO. P. DEAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
HARDWARE,
No. 81 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

American, English, and German Cutlery; Spencer & Nicholson Files; Diston's Saws, and Boynton's Lightning Saws; Beatty's and Yerke's and Plumb's Hatchets; Eastern Manufactures and Pittsburgh Novelty Locks and Latches; Mann's, Lippincott's and Graff's Axes; Axes' and Rowland's Shovels, Blacksmith Tools; Ohio Tool Co's Planes; Coil, Trace and other chains; New London W. B. Globe, National and other Horse Nails; Fire Irons, Stands, Shovels and pokers; Pratt al Clothes Wringers, and a full line of general Hardware at the LOWEST Market RATES.
Agent for Park Bros. & Co's Steel. oc16;6m

J. Weaver & Co.'s Advertisements.

MUSIC BOOKS.

All the latest Choir Singing Books, such as Glory, Coronation, &c., as well as the standard publications, such as American Tune Book, &c., for use of Choirs, Singing Classes, &c., furnished, at $1.00 per copy, or $13.50 per dozen. Juvenile Singing Books, such as Silver Bell, Golden Wreath, &c., 50 cents per copy, or $5.00 per dozen. Sabbath School Music Books, all the new and standard publications on hand—35 cents, or $3.50 per dozen. CHARLOTTE BLUME,
feb19-1m 19 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chamberlain Institute & Female College,
RANDOLPH, CATTARAUGUS CO., N. Y.

The New Boarding Hall, worth $500,000.00, finished, furnished, and occupied. This school is well endowed, and placed upon an enduring basis. Its large property enables the Board to offer great advantages at small cost.
Expense for fourteen weeks schooling, only $62.
The Spring Term opens March 25.
For catalogue address
Rev. J. T. EDWARDS, A. M., *Principal,*
feb19-1m

Luther S. Kauffman,
STOCK AND NOTE BROKER
116 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

*Entrance to Office through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank.*

BANK STOCK,
INSURANCE STOCK,
BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER bought and sold on Commission only. Whether you wish to buy or sell, call or address him as above.
feb19-4m

R. & W. JENKINSON,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
287 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
feb19-1m

New Advertisements.

Best Thing in the West.
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.
LANDS!
THREE MILLION ACRES
*Situated in and near the Arkansas Valley, the Finest Portion of Kansas!*

Eleven Years' Credit. Seven per Cent. Interest. 22½ per cent. reduction to settlers who improve.
A FREE PASS TO LAND BUYERS!

THE FACTS about this Grant are Low Prices, Long Credit, and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one-fourth; Rich Soil and Splendid Climate; short and mild Winters; early planting, and no wintering of Stock; plenty of Rainfall, and just at the right season; Coal, Stone and Brick on the line; Cheap Rates on Lumber, Coal, &c.; no lands owned by Speculators; Homestead and Pre-emptions now abundant; a first class Railroad on the line of a great Through Route; Products will pay for Land and Improvements.

It is the Best Opportunity Ever Offered to the Public, through the recent completion of the road. For circulars and information, address,
A. E. TOUZALIN,
Or................ Manager Land Dep't,
jan22-2mos. TOPEKA, KAN.

KNABE & CO'S PIANOS.
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S ORGANS.

The three best and most popular instruments now in the market. Catalogue and Price Lists, containing full particulars mailed to any address.
CHARLOTTE BLUME,
No. 19 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sole agent for Prince & Co.'s Organs. sep18tm

Administrator's Notice.
*Estate of Jonathan Hyde, Dec'd.*

Letters of administration on the estate of Jonathan Hyde, late of the borough of Baden, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said borough, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, are hereby requested to make known the same to the undersigned without delay.
feb15-6w A. P. BRYAN, Adm'r.

A. HANAUER,
BROADWAY,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,
MILLINERY,
Fancy Goods,
LACES,
TRIMMINGS
NOTIONS
DRESS & CLOAK-MAKING,
STAMPING AND
EMBROIDERY,
—THE—
Best Department
IN BEAVER COUNTY.
And Prices Low.
dec4-tf

Rochester Savings Bank.
JOHN V. M'DONALD, ......W. J. SPEYERER,
GEO. C. SPEYERER, ......W. J. SPEYERER, Cashier.
SPEYERER & McDONALD.

Dealers in exchange, Coin, Government Securities, make collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canada, receive money on deposit subject to check, and receive time deposits of one dollar and upward, and allow interest at 6 per cent.
By-laws and Rules furnished free by applying at the Bank.
Bank open daily from 7 a. m., till 4 p. m. and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO
L H Oatman & Co, | John S Rutan,
Algeo, Scott & Co | Orr & Cooper,
S J Cross & Co, | Wm Kennedy,
Snieder & Wacks, | John Sharp,
B S Ranger, | B S Rigby,
A C Hurst, | Tradesman's National
S B Wilson, | Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
jan15 tf

Trial List for March Term, 1873.

FIRST WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Milton Brown | vs S P Ross |
| J G Nye use | vs Jordan C Nye |
| Daniel W Blackford | vs Andrew Johnston |
| M H Jones | vs John Grebing |
| P H Stevenson | vs Henry Gowan |
| Hannah Cheney | vs Wm B Cheney |
| Henry Wagner | vs A J Welsh et al |
| L W Anderson | vs Henriet & Lenz |
| John B McMillen | vs Wm Garvin |
| Miller, Dobson & Tras | vs Rookes & Brobeck |

SECOND WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| George Graham | vs John Carvey et al |
| Jacob Stahl et ux | vs James Porter |
| Walter Johnston | vs [illegible] |
| Dennis Savery et ux | vs Milo A Townsend |
| John W Cook et al | vs John Alshouse |
| same | vs Magdalene Shrek |
| Isaac A Harvey et ux | vs C W Taylor |
| John D Coffin | vs Samuel J Cross |
| W M Duncan | vs G C Eberhart |
| Wm P Elliott | vs Wm Davidson's adm'r |
| D Kaine et ux | vs Wm Rogers et al |
| Stevenson & Wittish | vs F Robinson et al |
| Commonwealth | vs Headland et al |
| John C Humphrey | vs Blake & Fessenden |
| Alex Nickle | vs P H Stevenson |
| Daniel Eisenbraun | vs Samuel C Russell |
| John J Mitchell | vs J H Gillis |
| Clark [illegible] | vs Joseph Morgan |
| James Marshall | vs John Wiley |
| J Walter & Bro | vs George Rule |
| Isadore [illegible] | vs George Cable |
| John McCowin | vs A J Cook |
| Elihu & Jonathan Evans | vs Fallston Water Co |
| David Mosser | vs S M Gordon |
| Albert E Evans | vs J R Harrah |
| Peter W Keller | vs Patterson Mitchell |
| Bentley & Gerwig | vs Chas Coale |
| Aberlard Whisler | vs G L Kensley |
| Commonwealth | vs Alexander Robertson |
| Miller & Trax | vs T J Chandler et al |
| G S Fulmer & Co | vs Timothy McCarty et ux |
| Coy Noble & Co | vs Sylvester Hunter |
| P W Williams | vs James Duncan |
| Coy Noble & Co | vs G W Porter |
| same | vs R T Taylor |
| James Frazier for use | vs J E Crane |
| Coy Noble & Co | vs Noble Angel & Co |
| H Andrews et al | vs Auburn Coal Co |

feb19-3w JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.

Sewing-Machines.

The Best for All Purposes,

More easily managed, more durable, and runs lighter than any Machine in the market; easily cleaned and kept in order; large bobbins, holds twice as much thread as any other shuttle. Lock-stitch, alike on both sides; self-adjusting tension.

Justly Popular.

From the first the "DOMESTIC" has rapidly increased in popularity, until today, in the opinion of all experienced Sewing Machine men, it stands forth

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It is gaining favor much faster than any other Machine heretofore presented to the public, which can be seen from its increased sales last year over the preceding, being

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DOMESTIC.

This is in consequence of its

SUPERIORITY

WM. ROBERTSON, Agent,
Beaver Falls, Pa. Call and examine the Machine. jy24-9m

$5 A VALUABLE INVENTION! $5
AN ENTIRELY NEW
SEWING MACHINE!
FOR DOMESTIC USE.
ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.

With the New Patent Button Hole Worker.

The most simple and compact in construction. The most durable and economical in use. A model of Combined strength and beauty. Complete in all its parts, uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, Self Threading, direct upright Positive Motion, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guider. Operates by wheel and on a table. Light Running, smooth and noiseless like all good high priced machines. Has patent check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch (finest and strongest stitch known) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cambric to heavy Cloth or Leather, and uses all descriptions of thread.

The best mechanical talent in America and Europe, has been devoted to improving and simplifying our Machines, combining only that which is practicable, and dispensing with all complicated surroundings generally found in other machines.

Special terms and extra inducements to male and female agents, store keepers, &c., who will establish agencies through the country and keep our new machines on exhibition and sale. County rights given to smart agents free. Agent's complete outfits furnished without any extra charge. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing terms, testimonials, engravings, &c., sent free.

Address
BROOKS SEWING MACHINE CO.,
No 1329 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
feb5 1y

AUCTION! AUCTION! AUCTION!!
EVERY EVENING,
Until April First, at Hanauer's, Main St., Beaver Falls.

A. HANAUER is closing out his immense stock of DRY-GOODS MILLINERY AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT AUCTION.

Gloves, Hosiery, Trunks, Valises, &c.; Fine Real Laces and Lace Collars, and Handkerchiefs,

Fine Kid Zephyr Goods; a full line of Infants', Children's and Ladies' Underwear; Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers and Plumes, Embroidered Slipper and Ottoman Patterns; a splendid line of new Jewelry, the finest Morocco and Russian Leather Pocket Books in the market. [dec4'72-ly]

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OPERA
Hat House,
AND
GENT'S FURNISHING
EMPORIUM,
No. 64 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH
The Best Goods at Lowest Prices.
Goods sent to any address, on approval. may24-1y.

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HENRY McCALLUM,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH PA.
(Late McCALLUM BROS.)

I keep on hands the largest assortment to be found in any city, of

CARPETS
ALL GRADES
Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.

The smallest orders promptly attended to.
*Carpets, &c., at Wholesale on the most Reasonable Terms.*
HENRY McCALLUM.
sep1sly

H. NOSS,
PHOTOGRAPHER
nov6t

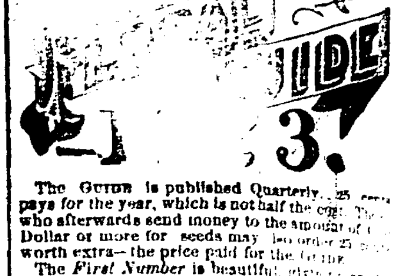
Rowell & Co.'s Advertisements.

[Established 1830.]
WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
Manufacturers of Saws.
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
EVERY SAW WARRANTED
FILES, BELTING AND MACHINERY.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.
Price Lists and Circulars free.
WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
Boston, Mass. and Detroit, Mich.
Largest Organ Establishment in the World.

7 EXTENSIVE FACTORIES.
J. ESTEY & COMPANY
Brattleboro, Vt., U. S. A.
THE CELEBRATED
Estey Cottage Organs.

The latest and best improvements. Everything that is new and novel. The leading improvements in Organs were introduced first in this establishment.

Established 1846.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.



The GUIDE is published Quarterly. 25 cents pays for the year, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of One Dollar or more for seeds may also order twenty-five cents worth extra—the price paid for the Guide. The *First Number* is beautiful, giving plans for making Rural Homes, Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardens, &c., and containing a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers. 175 pages, on fine tinted paper, some 500 engravings, and a superb Colored Plate and Chromo Cover. The first edition of 200,000 just printed in English and German.

JAMES VICK,
Rochester, New York.

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EVERY MAN HIS OWN PAINTER, Or, PAINTS—HOW TO SELECT AND USE THEM.

A plain treatise, containing simple and reliable directions for the use of different actually painted shades and tints, to be applied to exterior and interior decoration.

25 copies, bound in cloth, for $5. Sample copies, paper cover, mailed, post-paid, to any address on receipt of 10 cents, by the Publisher

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"We know the town and country recommended, and can vouch for the excellence of the directions."—*Phila. Ledger.*

ONLY 10 CENTS.

LOCAL OPTION as viewed by the Supreme Court of the State, and the History of the Liquor Interests. Subscription $3 per year. Address AMERICAN LIQUOR ADVOCATE, CO., No. 109 Liberty Street, New York.

BY SENDING only 25 CENTS to J. J. REMINGTON, at Moundsville, Marshall Co., W. Va., you will receive by return mail a [illegible]

USE the Register Sash lock and support to
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No spring to break, no cutting of sash; durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., post-paid, on receipt of 50 cents. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted. Address REISINGER SASH LOCK CO., No. 1 Market St., Harrisburg Pa.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Wood-Working Machinery Generally.
Specialties—Woodworth Planing, Tonguing and Grooving Machines, Richardson's Patent Improved Tenon Machines, &c.
Central, cor. Union St. WORCESTER, MASS.
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Stationary, Portable and Blast
ENGINES.

Saw Mill, Flouring Mill and Blast Furnace Machinery.
B. & F. BLANDY, Newark, Ohio.

WORKING CLASS MALE OR FEMALE $30 a week employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 173 Greenwich St., N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

HORRIBLE!

I suffered with Catarrh thirty years, and was cured by a simple remedy. Will send receipt, postage free, to all afflicted. Rev. T. J. MEAD, Drawer 176, Syracuse, N. Y.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00.

GREATEST SCHEME OF THE AGE
$500,000
CASH GIFTS.
$100,000 for only $10.

Under authority of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the trustees now announce the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, to come off in Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on

Tuesday, April 8th, 1873.

At this concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and Ten Thousand Cash Gifts, aggregating a half million dollars in currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket-holders, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| One Grand Cash Gift | $100,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift | 50,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift | 25,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift | 20,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift | 10,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift | 5,000 |
| 24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each | 24,000 |
| 50 Cash Gifts of 500 each | 25,000 |
| 80 Cash Gifts of 400 each | 32,000 |
| 100 Cash Gifts of 300 each | 30,000 |
| 150 Cash Gifts of 200 each | 30,000 |
| 560 Cash Gifts of 100 each | 56,000 |
| 9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each | 90,000 |
| Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash | 500,000 |

To provide means for this magnificent concert One Hundred thousand Whole Tickets only will be issued.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; and Quarters, $2.50. Eleven whole Tickets for $100. No discount on less than $100 orders.

The object of this Third Gift Concert is the same as that of the two preceding ones, to secure the enlargement and endowment of the Public Library of Kentucky, which, by the special act authorizing the concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. The drawing will be under the supervision of the trustees of the Library, assisted by the most eminent citizens of the United States. The sale of tickets has already progressed so far that the concert is assured, and buyers are therefore requested that they order at once if they desire to participate in the drawing.

The management of this undertaking has been committed by the trustees to Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom all communications pertaining to the Gift Concert may be addressed.

R. T. DURRETT, Pres't.
W. N. HALDEMAN, V. Pres't.
JOHN S. CAIN, Sec'y Public Library of Ky.
FARMERS AND DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.
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# The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., March 5, 1873.

*Circulation Thirteen Hundred.*

## Rates of Advertising.

| TIME. | 3w. | 6w. | 3m. | 6m. | 1 year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 sqr—10 lines, | $3 00 | $3 00 | $5 00 | $7 00 | $10 00 |
| 2 squares, do | 3 50 | 5 00 | 7 00 | 10 00 | 15 00 |
| 3 squares, do | 5 00 | 6 50 | 9 00 | 12 00 | 18 00 |
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| 1 column | 23 00 | 30 00 | 38 00 | 60 00 | 100 00 |

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

## JOB WORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Eighth Sheet Bills 25 copies or less | $2 00 |
| 25 additional copies or less | 50 |
| Fourth Sheet Bills 25 copies or less | 3 00 |
| 25 additional copies or less | 75 |
| Half Sheet Bills 25 copies or less | 5 00 |
| 25 additional copies or less | 1 50 |
| Full Sheet Bills 25 copies or less | 8 00 |
| 25 additional copies or less | 2 00 |
| Bills in Equity five pages or less | 15 00 |
| Each additional page | 2 00 |
| Blanks, plain, one quire | 2 00 |
| Each additional quire | 1 00 |

Other Job work at same rates.

## TIME TABLE.

**Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.**—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 9.19; Mail, 2.37 p. m.; Evening Fast Line, 7.07.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.46 a. m.; Accommodation 5.40 p. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Special Notices Gilbert L. Eberhart | 9-2w |
| Advertisement—Gill & Bro. | 4sqs-3w |
| Adv—Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co | 4sqs-3w |
| Adv—Pennsylvania Wine Company | 1½sqs-3m |
| Adv—J. Latham & Co | 1sq-6w |
| Adv—Statement Rochester Ins. Co | 3sqs-tf |
| Adv—T F Hyde & Co | 9sqs-1y |
| Adv—Burnells museum | 5sqs 1y |
| Adv—Residence for sale | 1½sqs-tf |
| Adv—Election Proclamation—C. White | |
| Ex's Notice—J M Smith & J Christy | |
| Special Notice—S. & J. Snellenburg | 26 |

**Committee Meeting.**—The Citizens' Executive Prohibition Committee will meet at the Prothonatary's office in Beaver on next Friday evening, March 7th, at 7 p. m. By order of the Committee.

FOR good buggies, wagons, carriages, spring wagons, sulkeys, buck-boards, &c., go to Ingraham Boyd's, near the depot, in Rochester. All orders promptly attended to. sept4;1y

**Public School Examination.**—The examinations in the public schools of Beaver, will take place in the school rooms on Thursday and Friday of this week. Parents and all others interested in the cause of education are cordially invited to attend.

☞ Spring! Spring! Spring! New Styles! New Styles! New Styles! Reasonable prices! Reasonable prices at the clothing headquarters, S. & J. Snellenburg, New Brighton, Pa.

**The** Register & Recorder and the Sheriff, give the ARGUS the go-by in their official advertising. If these gentlemen can live and flourish without the ARGUS, the ARGUS will try to live and flourish without them. It is a queer lane, however, that has no turn in it.

**Mr. Graham**, of borough township, offers his homestead for sale in this week's ARGUS. The property is within a few minutes' walk of Beaver. See advertisement in another column.

☞ Fahnestocks' Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, Paints, all Colors, dry and ground in oil, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, for sale at the very lowest cash prices, at Hugo Andriessen's *Beaver Drug Store*, Beaver Pa. feb26-4w

**Sales of Real Estate.**—Messrs. Stevenson and Wittish, Real Estate Agents of Beaver Falls, disposed of the following real estate since our last publication:

House, Steam Tannery, and six acres of ground in Sharon, this county, for the sum of $6,000 00.

**Notice Extraordinary.**—All orders for Photographs must hereafter be paid for, (at least in part) when the order is given. Orders not so complied with will receive no attention. H. Noss. feb12-2m

**Dizzy.**—We noticed a man on the opposite corner of the street, the other day, who had become very dizzy from looking at the snow—the beautiful snow—or from some other cause; we suppose it was the other cause; in fact we are quite sure it was the other cause. We don't think he belonged to the Local Optioners; we are sure he didn't.

**Not "Air" But Money.**—The *Radical* of last week, told its readers that the "Devil" of that establishment was in great need of "air." Later advices go to show that it is not air the *Radical* "Devil wants, but *money* is what he is after. Mr. Curtis! will you see that he is supplied with a little of the root &c., at once?

**We** would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, of the Brooks Sewing Machine Co. of New York, they advertise, what is indeed a valuable invention, a first-class Sewing Machine for five dollars. feb.5-1y

**Winter** ain't coquetting much with spring just now, nor is he lingering in her lap to any great extent. The old fellow seems to have driven down his stakes, with a view of "going it" all alone, and doing exactly as he has a mind to. Curtis! get after the old boy, and settle him, just as effectually as you wound up the "Coolie" nonsense a couple of weeks ago.

**Soldiers**, soldiers' widows, guardians of soldiers' orphans, and *dependent fathers and mothers* of soldiers, who died or were killed while in the army of the United States, either in the war of 1812, the Mexican War or the Rebellion, can have all claims for bounties, arrears of pay, pensions and bounty lands promptly and satisfactorily prosecuted, by calling on Gilbert L. Eberhart, Attorney at Law, New Brighton, Beaver county Pa. feb26-3w

**Ten Nights in a Bar-Room.**—This popular and high toned temperance drama will be repeated at New Brighton on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. The play will be in competent hands, and every friend of temperance should make it a point to be present on one or the other of the evenings referred to. The temperance cause is benefited wherever this drama is seen and heard.

**Free of Charge.**—Call at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store, Beaver, Pa. and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, *free of charge*. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal in the world. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it. nov29-1y

**The** lecture of Mr. Mowatt, in the Court House, on Thursday evening of last week, was not well attended, but Mr M., delivered his lecture nevertheless. As a reader Mr. Mowatt does not excel, but that he is a man of ability, and withal well-read in matters pertaining to Ireland and Irish character, was apparent to all who heard him the evening referred to. We regret that he had not a larger audience when here.

**Wounded Soldiers**, who lost a foot, or a hand while in the service; or who were so badly wounded as to lose the use of a hand or foot, are entitled to *an artificial limb, or money commutation* thereof, as they may elect. For further particulars apply in person or by letter to Gilbert L. Eberhart, Attorney at Law, New Brighton, Beaver Co, Pa. mar5-2w

**Temperance Meetings.**—Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. I. M. Wallace at New Sheffield, Hopewell township, on Thursday evening, March 6, 1873, and at Bocktown, Independence township, on Friday evening, March 7, 1873.

**The Funeral Services of Rev. James M. Smith**, were held on Tuesday evening, at the house of the decedent, conducted by Rev. D. P. Lowery. Rev. Wm. H. Locke announced and read the opening hymn. Rev. John Patterson read the Scripture selections. Rev. Dr. Riggs delivered an address recounting the life and labors of deceased. Rev. D. P. Lowery delivered an address urging all present to profit from the evidence of our own mortality illustrated by death in our midst. Rev. John H. Aughey led in prayer. The Choir sang a voluntary. Rev. M. L. Wortman pronounced the benediction.

The remains were taken to Shippingport to be interred in the cemetery adjoining the Bethlehem Church, of which Mr. Smith had for many years been Pastor.

REPORTER.

**Gill & Bro., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Enlarged Facilities.**—It is with more than ordinary pleasure we refer our readers to the removal of the above well-known and highly responsible house. The firm finding their rapidly increasing trade would necessitate their removal to a larger and more commodious warehouse, have secured the iron house No. 253 Liberty street, and have just removed to their new quarters. The building is one of the largest in the city and is complete in all its appointments. They have already received the largest stock of Boots and Shoes for the Spring trade, ever brought to the Pittsburgh market, which is now open for the examination of buyers. Their prices are the same as the lowest that can be obtained from Eastern houses, and defy competition at home. Buyers are particularly requested to examine their stock before making purchases.

We wish the new firm every success, and if a determination to please will insure it, our readers will surely be patrons of the Messrs. Gill & Bro.

BEAVER FALLS, March 1, 1873.

EDITOR ARGUS:—I have been interested in the discussion between yourself and the editor of the *Radical*, on the subject of his charge for printing the Election Proclamation, and was surprised to see him in the last *Radical* admitting the very thing you had him charged with. I do not forget that he denied it point blank twice before. An editor of that kind is most certainly an ornament to the profession. If you don't let up on him now, I think I will have you turned over to Bergh and punished "for cruelty," &c. AU PUG.

**Our townsman**, Hugh Anderson, esq., met with a casualty on last Friday afternoon, which came very near resulting in the loss of his life. He had been to New Brighton, and was returning to his home on horseback, by way of the east bank of the creek. When near the Block House Run, his mare is supposed to have stumbled, and threw Mr. Anderson over her head. The fall must have been a very heavy one for he lay there, unconscious, until almost perished with cold. Finally he was discovered by some one residing near, and picked up, and taken to a fire, and restoratives applied. Subsequently a carriage was procured at New Brighton, and Mr. Anderson was conveyed in it to his home in Beaver. The whole town was shocked at first to hear that his skull had been fractured by the fall; but a medical examination showed that the skull was uninjured, but a frightful gash in the head attests the severity of the casualty. Dr. J. S. McNutt is attending to the wound, and his patient is in a fair way to recover. Mr. Anderson is now 78 or 79 years of age, and his robust frame and excellent constitution have no doubt been the means of saving his life.

**"Whisky Drips"** is the peculiar and suggestive title of an entensely interesting and exciting book, written by United States Detective Officer James J. Brooks, of the Internal Revenue Department. It contains, first, a series of interesting sketches, illustrating the various evasions of the law and its penalties by the "Whisky Rings," including not only illicit distillers, but men of apparent respectability, and even officers with Government appointments. It gives a circumstantial account of the attempted murder of Officer Brooks, giving an inside view of the causes which led to the only authenticated instance of hired assassins in the United States. It is written in a vigorous, spicy style, and well illustrates that "*truth is stranger than fiction*," for all that is here written, the Author asserts to be strictly *true*. We recommend for it a close perusal by every one, and we predict for it a large sale. It is handsomely printed and illustrated, elegantly bound in morocco cloth, yet sold at the low price of $2.00, the publishers desire to give it the widest circulation. As it is issued by subscription, it will not be found at the bookstores, but will be mailed free on receipt of the advertised price, or delivered through an agent. As reliable canvassers are wanted, we advise any of our readers, who are out of employment, to apply for its agency to the publishers.

WILLIAM B. EVANS & CO.,
740 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Startling Suicide.**—On Tuesday of last week, Capt. John R. Buckley, a resident of Rochester, this county, committed suicide at the Red Lion Hotel in Pittsburgh. We copy the particulars from the *Post* of that city, issued the succeeding morning:

"About noon yesterday a man named John R. Buckley, a resident of Rochester, committed suicide at the Red Lion Hotel, Sixth street, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He was discovered by a chambermaid, who gave the alarm and on proceeding to the room a shocking sight met the gaze of the spectators. Buckley was in bed, with the clothes pulled up about his head, the pillow and sheets soaked with blood, and the brains and blood oozing from a hole in his forehead. The deed appears to have been planned deliberately, as his right hand held the murderous weapon of destruction—a Smith & Wesson seven shooter. The man appeared to be about thirty-two years of age, dressed in a cashmere coat and vest, and plaid, red and black wool shirt. He leaves a wife and two children at Rochester, and was laboring under depression from business troubles at the time of the commission of the dreadful deed. He died about three o'clock p. m., and an inquest was held last evening and a verdict of suicide by shooting was rendered."

Capt. Buckley had been in the foundry business for some years past—first with the Messrs. Merrick at New Brighton, but more recently with J. J. Anderson, of Rochester.

☞ Clothing for the thousands, mens, youths, boys and childrens. Low figures and good goods. Snellenburg's motto, Broadway, New Brighton.

**Signing Petitions, Etc.**—"The fact is now notorious, says Beecher in an article in the *Ledger*, that men have put the signing of their names to petitions and letters of recommendation out of the ordinary code of morality. Men will sign merely to get rid of a man. They will recommend a book which they know nothing about rather than hurt some one's feelings by a refusal. They will recommend men as highly fitted for positions which they positively know they are utterly unfitted for. Nay, men will give to candidates the strongest letters for an office, and then write secret letters to headquarters to say that the letter is not to be regarded. Indeed, it is said that in certain cases politicians find it necessary to have it understood at headquarters that no letter is to be regarded unless it have some distinctive signs upon it which have been agreed upon.

Is there not need of a better public sentiment on the subject of signing names? The laxity of practice is fast taking all value from documents bearing eminent names. Such a loose policy as is now pursued ought to be ranked with falsehoods, deceptions and conspiracies to fraud."

We know of a case in our own county, where a prominent politician signed the petition of an applicant for a government appointment, and within a few hours afterwards wrote a private letter to our Congressmen asking him to see that the appointment should *not* be made, and stating that he only signed the public petition in order to get rid of the applicant. *That private* letter in due time came back to the man who wanted but did not get an official position.

And only a day or two ago, we learned that some forty or fifty names were to a petition asking the Legislature to pass a law prohibiting the taking of fish with nets, seines, &c., in the streams of Beaver county, and that these same names were afterwards appended to a paper asking that such a law should not be passed.

Men who deal with applicants for official places, and questions of a public nature, in this way, may look upon their own conduct as *smart*, but we are quite certain that some other term would be far more appropriate.

**Copied by Request of [illegible].**—*Why Democrats Voted for Local Option.*—The Altoona *Sun* gives several reasons why the Democratic counties of this State have voted against license. It says: "This "whisky ring" has been stabbing the Democratic party for years. To it are the radicals indebted for their majority of five to fifteen thousand in Philadelphia; for a nearly solid radical delegation from the city at Harrisburg, and for the election of its tools in various parts of the State; and it was this very "whisky ring" that elected the legislature that enacted this identical local option law in opposition to the almost solid vote of the democrats. In view of these facts is it any wonder that democrats no matter how sincerely they are opposed to the enactments of sumptuary laws, or laws restricting freemen in their tastes and habits, do not feel like taking a stand in their defense in this contest?

By the "whisky ring" we do not mean all men engaged in the traffic. There are many honorable exceptions: but it is a notorious fact that what is known throughout the country as the "whisky ring," took an active part in the defeat of *Buckalew. If they did this without a* pledge, or at least a hope of material aid in the hour of need they are not as smart as they have been heretofore. Now is their hour of need, and if the republican legislature and governor refuses to rescue them, there will be trouble in the camp."

Whisky had become as patent in the *Republican* party as Credit Mobilier has been; those who have not been in the "ring" have to suffer now with those who were. They will find out that it does not pay to be Democrats all the year round except on election day.

**The Fish Question** in Beaver county has assumed gigantic proportions. If all we hear is true the welfare of the whole country depends upon its proper solution. Senators and Representatives are to be chosen, in the near future, on this issue. All other questions are to be dropped out of sight, and candidates for public offices, from Senator down to Trustee of the Academy, will hereafter be chosen because of their "soundness" on this momentous question. Tariffs, Civil service reform, Credit Mobilier and Lands to Soldiers, will no longer be debated, but the Fish Question will pop its head up all the time and everywhere. It is now believed that Curtis will write five articles, each two columns and a half in length, on the all-absorbing topic. His friends say that these articles will settle the matter for all time to come, but we doubt it. There is power in his pen (vide his "exposure of the ARGUS Lie") but then this fish question is a huge affair, and will take blows of the knock-down and drag-out sort to kill it. Ordinarily he can administer these, but the strain on his mental and physical systems because of his tussle with the aforesaid "ARGUS Lie" has been great and left him completely prostrated. Toast and tea have been his nourishment ever since. Ham and eggs, beef-steak, mutton-chops and oysters have been thought about and sighed for and asked for, but the words, "no go" always fall with an agonizing thud upon his ears; and no one knows now when his ancient physical vigor, and tremendous mental power will come to him again. Under these circumstances, we conclude that the fish question will not "down at his bidding," but will remain with us to vex and agitate the community for years hence.

With this rather lengthy but hastily joining together of facts, our readers, we fancy, are anxious to know what the fish question is. We answer briefly: Mr. Jake Steel wants to catch fish with *nets*, and a large number of his fellow citizens want him to catch them with *hooks*. Both parties are now before the Legislature. One side asks that Jake be restrained, and Jake don't want to be restrained a bit. That's the Fish Question.

**That Omaha Wedding.**—A great number of our exchanges are gushing over a little incident which occurred in Omaha recently. A bride, so the report states, was married barefoot because her lover's kinfolks dressed that way, and she did not wish to seem proud. One paper calls this "a beautiful instance of the delicacy and consideration of a true woman," Another, still more gushing, says: "In all our reading we have met with no more touching exhibition of woman's self-abnegation and entire devotion. Here was a young, intelligent and beautiful girl about to be married to one beneath her station. His relatives were too poor to dress in the habiliments which are usual at weddings. She cast aside her woman's vanity—the love for handsome clothing and sparkling jewelry—and dressed in the simple *costume of a poor maiden*, and without shoes upon her shapely feet, she advanced to the altar and was joined to the man she had chosen as lover and husband out of the whole world. To us this poor bride appears a prouder and grander woman than if she sat on an emerald throne, surrounded by thousands of subservient lackeys, and ruled an empire of millions." This is somewhat agonizing, but it would be passable were the lady all that is represented. A correspondent from Omaha furnishes us with the facts in the case. It seems that the beautiful young bride was an Indian woman, who had just come from the western wilds, and the husband was a whisky drinking borderer, who lived by fishing and hunting buffaloes and Indians. In a raid he had captured the maiden, and brought her to Omaha. Previous to his acquaintance with her, the lady's costume had consisted principally of a pair of brass ear-rings and considerable bear's grease. The wayward borderer, before taking her to church, had clothed her in the cast-off garments of the wife of one of his pals, but in the settlement no shoes were discovered that were adequate to the *covering of her "shapely" feet*, so she had to go to the altar with her toes uncovered. This kind of knocks all the poetry, sentiment and highfalutin out of the gushings of the lackadaisacal newspapers.

**Sheriff's Sales.**—The Sheriff has advertised the following property, to be sold at the Court House in Beaver, on Saturday, March 15th, 1873, at 10 p. m.

Four tracts in North Sewickley township; as follows: No. 1, 71 acres, No. 2, 27 acres, No. 3, 25 acres, and No. 4, 133 acres, being the property of Peter Powell, at the suit of the Duquesne Savings Bank.

5 acres in the borough of New Brighton, the property of George Graham, at the suit of Graham and Allen.

3 lots in Bridgewater, the property of George Shiveley, at the suit of B. S. Ranger, also at the suit of Adam Henderson.

40 acres in New Sewickley township, the property of Jane Patton, at the suit of Bartley Logan.

House and lot in Rochester, the property of Jesse Kooken at the suit of Wm. Henry.

House and lot in Beaver Falls, the property of James Irwin, at the suit of George M. Smith.

57 acres in North Sewickley tp., the property of John H. Beighley, at the suit of Henry Krepp.

House and lot in Beaver, the property of H. M. Donehoo, at the suit of D. McKinney and others.

House and lot in Fallston, the property of Bradbury Whittaker, at the suit of Edward Evans and Harriot Whittaker.

House and lot in Beaver, the property of William and Elizabeth Kramer, at the suit of I. N. Atkins and J. S. Rutan.

House and two lots in New Brighton, the property, of John Hindman, at the suit of Fombell, Burns and Angell.

Lot and buildings in Beaver Falls, known as the "Glass Works" property, and owned by William F. Modes and others, at the suit of Henrici and Lenz.

House and lot in Beaver Falls, the property of Robt. B. Stephens, at the suit of Henrici and Lenz.

House and lot in Beaver Falls, the property of William A. Pribble, at the suit of Henrici and Lenz.

House and lot in Rochester, the property of Isaac Scott and Rebeccas Scott, at the suit of Henry Kelly.

76 acres of land in Industry township, the property of David Campbell at the suit of James Allen for use of Moses Scott.

40 acres of land in Economy township, the property of Matthew Brown, at the suit of J. Breitenstein's administrators.

70 acres of land in Economy township, the property of Henry Motz, at the suit of Michael Schreansfoss.

## Local Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

*To the Editor of the Beaver Argus:*

SIR:—I have sent the following letter to the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, on the question of "Local Option." As the subject is one of general interest, now, perhaps you would be kind enough to give the communication the benefit of your columns also. And I shall feel greatly obliged to other editors, if they will copy it and forward a paper to

JAMES ALEXANDER MOWATT, 932 Putman Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"LOCAL OPTION."

*To the Editor of the Daily Dispatch:*

SIR:—In your journal of yesterday (Tuesday) you say, writing on the subject of "Local Option," or rather more correctly described, Local Prohibition. "We have stated calmly both sides of the question," and you add that you "have been compelled to argue against 'Local Opiton.'"

As a mere sojourner in your county, I have not seen all your issues containing your arguments "against Local Option." I am certain, however, that no respectable journalist can approve of the style of the liquor dealers' "arguments" at the meeting in your city last Saturday.

As you wish to "state calmly both sides of the question," will you kindly allow an Irishman—a Connaughtman—like myself, to put before your readers some "arguments" in favor of Local Option from a standpoint, which may be new to many of your citizens—even to the temperance organizations themselves.

I observe that you approve of, and endorse, the views of your contemporary, the *Chronicle*, in favor of "stringent license laws;" with "inspection and confiscation of all adulterated liquors;" and to have license put at such a (high) figure as will drive out the low rum dens, and put the business in respectable and responsible hands.

Allow me to say that no adulteration can possibly make any one drunk.

Both yourself and the *Chronicle* admit, as indeed, almost all liquor dealers do themselves, that the drink traffic is a business; which society, in the interests of the citizens at large, must put under "stringent laws." The difference—the sole and only difference—between you and the Local Prohibitionists, therefore, is merely as to the advisability and wisdom of Prohibition.

Yourself and the *Chronicle* wish to lessen the evils from the "low rum dens." I am perfectly satisfied that you are as sincere in your views as the Prohibitionists.

But, have you carefully looked at the matter in the light of all experience, to see would "stringent license laws" produce what you hope for? This is an important question for consideration.

The very plan proposed, or suggested, by the *Chronicle*, and endorsed by yourself, would, from all experience in that direction, only produce worse results.

The higher you make the price of the license, the greater necessity for the liquor dealer to "push a trade" to cover his expenses. And just in proportion as he pushes his trade, so in exactly equal proportions will you have a flow of intemperance, and its fruits to deal with in your cities and throughout the *country. This is the experience* all over the United Kingdom, in England, Ireland and Scotland. I think you are willing to learn lessons of wisdom from such *experience* of other lands.

*The grand "gin-palaces" of England*, Ireland and Scotland have nothing of any kind in the United States at all approaching them for "respectability." There is a great "gin-palace" at the corner of Le. Jackville St. and Abbey St., Dublin, Ireland, on which to my own knowledge, the proprietor spent $150,000. What do you say to that for "respectability" in fitting up? There is all the grandeur of a "palace" about that establishment. Hundreds of young gentlemen and business men crowd that house every day and night. There is not a seat there to sit on. They must all drink standing at its marble counters, amidst its blaze of mirrors, and paintings and ornaments. Hundreds of this class of "respectable" houses crowd every city of the United Kingdom. What is the result? What is the *experience*? Just this: That many thousands of respectable, educated and well-conducted gentlemen, who would not be seen darkening the door of a "low rum den," frequent these grand "palaces," serve an apprenticeship there to whisky, brandy, and rum drinking, become wedded to their glass there, learn to be sots, and fall so low in their own esteem and in their position in society, as, in a couple of years, to be found the most regular frequenters of the "low rum dens."

The "respectable" houses are only the large nurseries where the young slips of humanity are "forced," as plants in a hot-house, into a rapid and easy growth in intemperance; and then they get "bedded out" in the "low rum dens" when they have been trained sufficiently in "liquoring up!"

These very "respectable" houses are at the present day the great curse of all the cities of the United Kingdom. This I state as a simpele matter of fact, within my own knowledge, from nearly 20 years' experience as reporter, associate editor and editor on the leading daily journals in the "Old Country." These facts are admitted, too, on all hands in England, Ireland, and Scotland and by all classes. Neither yourself nor the *Chronicle*, could ever hope to enforce in America so "stringent a license law" as that in force in Great Britain and Ireland. There is not the police machinery and organization with which to enforce legal regulations as strictly as in Europe. For instance, the Royal Irish Constabulary is a rifle corps, under control of the central government only. They occupy every hamlet, village, town and city in all Ireland; and most rigidly enforce the "strictest license laws," without "fear, favor or affection."

Yet intemperance is over-whelming the United Kingdom and alarming into action even that slowly moved legislative body—the lords and common of Great Britain and Ireland.

The truth is just this,—wherever licensed liquor stores exist, intemperance will be promoted by them; and, the more "respectable," the houses and the owners of them, just so much the more will the very respectable members of the community be ruined by them.

A highly "respectable" house paying very high license fees, and conducted at great expense, must either do a very large trade, or it must shut up. The proposal of the *Chronicle*, as endorsed by you, would amount to either practical prohibion or increase sales of liquor by monopolists in the trade.

The large brewers know this so well that they prefer to have the chance of the numerous small houses—the "low rum dens"—for their market. The proposal for "stringent license laws," is virtually abandoning—and very properly—all nonsense about "the liberty of the citizens," their "natural rights," their "privilege to carry on what trade they please," and so on.

In a free State, no man possesses these "natural rights." Civilized society dare not tolerate "natural rights" in any of its members, even in savage life, man must surrender "natural rights" if he gets leave to live at all.

I have a "natural right" to go naked—to only "wear a smile," as Mark Twain asserts the gentlemen do in the Sandwich Islands. But society says, I must not have liberty to do so. And in the interests of common decency, the law limits and controls, and restricts my "natural rights" in this respect. The law also says that I must not trade in obscene liturature—books, or prints, or pictures, as the circulation of such might *tend* to pollute the minds of the rising generation.

The law also prohibits the sale of lottery tickets and all classes of gambling; lest the citizens *might* be tempted to waste and squander their money in reckless games of chance.

The law prohibits the sale of diseased flesh, foul and fish. It does not say that a man shall eat diseased beef, mutton or pork, if he chooses; but it does say that no man shall dare to sell them. The law says, no man shall set up a trade, that *might* prove a nuisance in a district — bone, manure works, soap works, &c.,—even though in themselves useful trades.

Law recognizes as the only true rule of liberty in a civilized State, "the greatest good of the greatest number."

Who is to decide this? Why, very properly, the members, the citizens, themselves, of course.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone, the English Prime Minister of Queen Victoria, says, "It is the duty of legislation to make it easy to do right, and hard to do wrong." And that is a strictly correct definition.

The bare fact that States agree to be bound by the acts passed by their duly elected legislators, settles forever any, and all, questions of "natural rights," and "personal liberties." We all surrender these, as members of civilized society, and agreed to be bound by the laws enacted by a majority.

The principle of Prohibition of the liquor traffic is just as soundly Constitutional as the prohibition of the sale of obscene literature, of lotteries, and of diseased beef, or pork, or mutton, or public nuisances.

In fact, the liquor traffic has been always under Prohibition. No one can deal in liquors *without asking leave*, in a certain form annually. Wherever *leave* has to be asked, there prohibition prevails. The difference between the law of Maine and of New York is only one of degree, not of principle.

The question of Revenue has been put forward as an objection to prohibition. The United States derived last year about $26,000,000 of revenue from liquors.—The *Liquor Men's Advocate* states that there were expended in drinks the sum of $652,000,000 last year in these United States.—I say there was, and over $800,000,000. Is not the $26,000,000 of revenue but the merest flea-bite compared with all this waste?

The Emperor of China, when urged to raise a tax by duty on opium, said, "I shall never replenish my revenue by taxing the vices of my people." I trust that no Christian missionaries will convert the Emperor of China from these correct views of his duties.

Mr. Gladstone well said on this question of liquor revenue, "Do not trouble yourselves about the revenue. With a sober, thrifty, temperate population, I will know where to get the revenue."

And in England the liquor traffic pays £26,000,000 ($130,000,000) of annual revenue, at $2.50 a gallon duty on whisky, &c.

Where wealth accumulates it is very easy raising a revenue. An impoverished intemperate people cannot pay taxes. Father Mathew reduced the drinking of whisky from 12,000,000 gallons to 5,000,000 in one years' labor for temperance in Ireland. But so much did the people consume of good, useful articles instead that the revenue received more money from Ireland that year than ever it did previously.

But I must not intrude further on your space. I could thus show that every objection raised to Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic, is unsound, fallacious, illogical; and contrary to all experience. But I must forbear now.

The liquor saloons are licensed "for the public convenience," from year to year, and for "one year only." Nothing can be fairer, more constitutional, nor more reasonable and just than for the people to say, by their votes, direct, instead of through an elected judge, whether they want these licensed "conveniencies," or not.

That to vote "no license" cannot touch any property, is clear from the fact that there can be no property, invested interest, in *an annual license*. Every time a liquor dealer *asks for a renewal of his license*, he admits that he has no property in it. The people who granted it, "for one year only," have a perfect right not to renew it—to refuse it.

For all these, and a thousand and one other reasons that I could offer. I hold that Prohibition of the liquor traffic is the only sensible way to deal with it; and that each locality ought to have the right to prohibit, if the people choose to do so in their own interests.

Yours Truly,
JAMES ALEX. MOWATT,
932 Putman Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

February 27th, 1873.

GONE EAST.—Mr. S. Snellenburg, of the clothing firm of S. & J. Snellenburg, left for the east on Wednesday, the 26th of February, to purchase a full stock of clothes, doeskin diagnols, cheviots, cassimeres, tweeds and vestings, also a fine selection of gentlemens' furnishing goods—hats, caps, shirts, trunks and valises—also the largest stock of mens, youths, boys and childrens clothing ever brought to Beaver county, determined to sell goods at a small advance on cost; they hope to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage extended *them heretofore*. S. & J. Snellenburg, Merchant Tailors and Clothiers, New Brighton, Pa.

**Enoch Arden Outdone.**—In the year 1859 a negro named Henry Cobb was a slave for a planter named Cobb in Tensas parish, Louisiana. In July of that year the levee broke away and the Mississippi devastated a large share of the plantation. The slave above mentioned was one of the seven or eight most trustworthy men on the plantation, who were hired out for the time being until the levee had been repaired and the land put in order to be worked. Cobb was hired on a mail packet, and continued there for three months. One day, when the boat lay at Vicksburg, alongside a Cairo packet, he failed to perform a certain job of work to the satisfaction of the captain, who was determined on sending him ashore and having him "dressed down" for his negligence. Cobb greatly frightened, secreted himself on board the Cairo boat, and landed in Illinois without being discovered. He was forwarded to Detroit by the underground railroad, and since 1861 has lived at or near Chatham, Ontario, under the name of Hammond. He had been married three years when he left the plantation, but knowing that there was no prospect of getting his wife away, he married again after settling at Chatham.

The first wife continued in slavery for several years, and was living as a slave at Holly Springs, Missouri, when the emancipation proclamation freed her. She came North, living in Cincinnati, Chicago and other places, and two years ago was married to a colored man named Samuels, and is the mother of a child by him. The family came to this city about seven weeks ago. Saturday last, as Mrs. Samuels was at the City Hall Market, a hand was laid on her arm and she nearly fainted away as she turned and saw her old husband. They sat down on a bench and talked, laughed and cried together, until their story was known to at least a hundred persons. Hammond's wife has been ill of consumption for a long time, and he was in Detroit to see a relative of hers. Just what arrangements the two slaves made is not known, but she abandoned Samuels, her home and child Sunday night, and probably left for Canada with Hammond, perhaps to remarry. Mr. Samuels had been informed of the meeting Saturday, and yesterday when he told the police that his wife had disappeared he declared that he would not pursue, hardly blaming her if she had returned to the old love.—*Detroit Free Press.*

[From the Pennsylvania Historical Collections.]

**History of Beaver County.**—

In everything USEFUL the Economites are ready to adopt the most modern inventions; while in clothing their persons they eschew all modern fashions, and still adhere to the quaint patterns used among the German peasantry of the last century. The latter remark applies, perhaps, with more force to the females; the men generally wearing a plain uniform dress, of dark gray round-about and pantaloons, with a hat of wool or straw, suited to the weather. Their manufacturing machinery is all propelled by steam. They commenced the culture of the mulberry and the manufacture of silk in 1826, with no other instruction or experience than what they could gather from the publications of that day. The white Italian mulberry and morus multicaulis were both used with success. They have now brought this manufacture to a point not surpassed in this country. In 1840 the product of silk was 2,389 lbs. cocoons, yielding 218 lbs. reeled silk; which they wrought into beautiful handkerchiefs, vestings, and a variety of other fabrics. They have spared neither trouble nor expense in importing the best machinery from England and France, and in obtaining instruction from foreign artisans.

About the year 1831, an adventurer from Germany, calling himself Count De Leon, insinuated himself into the good graces of the society so far as to become a member, with his family. He made various pretensions to special favors from heaven, and thought himself inspired and sent on a special mission to regenerate the *Germans at Economy*. He made large professions, and backed them up with larger promises. Taking advantage of the restraint upon the intercourse between the sexes, and certain jealousies that existed of the growing influence of the Rapp family, the count produced a lamentable schism. After much ill feeling, and bitter controversy relating to the subjects in dispute, the most important of which to the count was the property involved, the matter was amicably compromised in March, 1832, and articles were signed by which the society agreed to pay to the seceders $105,000, DEDUCTING $1,800 DUE THE SOCIETY BY THE COUNT AND HIS FAMILY. The count and his family were to move off in six weeks—the dissenters within three months.

The adherents to the count, who formed a considerable body, some 300 or 400, purchased Phillipsburg, and established a colony there under the name of New Philadelphia, to be governed somewhat upon the plan of the Harmonites, modified by the count. Time, however, unfolded the real nature of the count's designs, as well as the visionary credulity of his adherents; and a new colony as a joint-stock society was soon resolved into its original elements. The count with a few adherents fled down the river, leaving those who had been duped by his schemes, to make their way in life for the future upon the good old-fashioned plan of letting "each tub stand on its own bottom." Under this system Phillipsburg has become a thriving German town.

The Society has had several written constitutions or articles of agreement between the individual members and Mr. Rapp, modified by the several removals and secessions which have occurred among them. On drawing up and digesting their present constitution, two eminent lawyers from Allegheny and Beaver counties were called in to advise and assist. A strenuous effort was then made to break down the monkish restraint previously imposed, and to re-establish among them the institution of marriage; but the effort was decidedly voted down; and it is said the opposition to it came not from the aged, but principally from those members still in the vigor of life. The prohibition was even carried so far as again to separate those who had been married during Count Leon's secession, and who had rejoined the society

*It is not easy, without more accurate* data, to estimate the result of the operations of the Harmony Society, as an experiment in social organization. Setting aside entirely the religious aspect of the case, and estimating only the worldly comforts and wealth now enjoyed, and comparing these with their numbers, it is probable that the result would not show any increase over that attending the orderly and industrious management of a similar number of emigrant families on the plan of individual interest, and the relations resulting from marriage. They brought over with them, it will be remembered, from Germany, a considerable amount of money, and made their original purchases of land in Butler county, at the low rates of that day. Their numbers have been diminished by secession, the seceders taking away also a proportion of the property; and the increase by the ordinary mode of conversion to their peculiar plan has not been great. They now number about 400 or 500 individuals, principally middle aged and old people—equal to about 100 families. Each of these families has a comfortable brick or frame house and garden to dwell in; and since the secession there are some fifty or sixty dwellings standing idle—as others than members of the society cannot occupy them. Their territory consists of a strip of very good land extending along the river about five miles, by about three-fourths to one mile wide, embracing both bottom, rolling, and hill land, in all about 3,500 acres. Of this about one-half only is cleared; and this, it is said, is as much as the occupants can conveniently manage. This gives to each individual about three and a half to four acres of cleared land, and as much of woodland, or, a little farm of 35 to 40 acres, half of which is woodland. The family has then a comfortable dwelling-house and garden in town, a small farm of 40 acres, the privilege of a coal bank, a sufficient stock of cattle and tools, and an "undivided share" or 500th part of the commercial, manufacturing, mechanical, and scientific, and religious property in the village—together with more or less of loose change or money at interest. This is comfortable, to be sure; but is it any more, is it as much as might have been expected for a hard-working, sober, and pious German family, who might have removed to Butler or Beaver county in 1803, without "any" property to commence with?—to say nothing of the happy circle of children and children's children that would be grown up and settled around them in 40 years.

DARLINGTON, formerly called GREERSBURG, a flourishing village on Little Beaver creek, nine miles northwest of Beaver, contains an academy, Presbyterian Church, and 60 or 70 dwellings. It was incorporated in March, 1820, under the name of Greersburg, and its name changed to Darlington in 1830. The coal found near this place resembles the celebrated Kennel coal of England.

FRANKFORT is a small village on the southern edge of the county, near which there is a mineral spring, much frequented by invalids. The spring is situated in a cool romantic glen, thickly studded with forest trees.

HOOKSTOWN, GEORGETOWN, MT. JACKSON, are also small villages in Beaver county.

THE END.

**Coming Events Cast their Shadows Before.**—It is a well-known fact that one of the most harassing, perplexing and difficult trials to which our enterprising showmen are subjected, is the attempt to exhibit at the various cities and towns bordering on the Ohio river. Almost impassable roads, at certain seasons of the year, retard the movements of their heavy baggage trains, while huge barriers in the shape of towering hills promise certain destruction to their beautiful cages and gorgeous chariots, and an almost incredible amount of expensive wear and tear of the stock and paraphernalia of a first-class show, all of which have been matters of serious concern to managers, an impediment which seemed impossible to overcome, and for all time to embarrass any venture of our modern mammoth organizations of reaching the much-coveted territory, heretofore only accessible by small concerns, which have failed to exhibit the rapid and almost bewildering advancement of this popular branch of public amusement. Old John Robinson has solved the problem, and his Great World's Exposition, which could not be transported by less than two thousand horses and five hundred men, will travel exclusively by a fleet of light-draught steamers, and will actually visit all of the principal cities and towns bordering on the Ohio river and its tributaries, enabling the citizens residing within the prescribed district to witness the grandest and most sublime enterprise in the show business, combining his Great World's Exposition, Animated Collection of Universal Wonders, Cyclopean Institute for the Advancement of Science and the Promotion of Education, and a strictly moral Circus, involving an outlay of one million dollars, and only perfected by the labors and experience of a half-century devoted to the show business.

NEW GALILEE, March 3 1873.

ED. BEAVER ARGUS.

Mr. Thomas Hayes, who was knocked off of the P. F. W. & C. railroad, at this place, last Tuesday night, died from the injuries he received, last Friday night at 8 o'clock. His skull was broken through in one place, three ribs were broke in the left side, besides internal injuries. What train struck him, is a mystery, and how long he lay in the snow insensible, we do not know; he died unconscious of everything, leaving a large family behind,—mostly young; he had been in the employ of the railroad company for over twenty years, and was respected by all who knew him. Drs Brittain and McKinney done all they could for him, but his was a case that medicine could not affect.

C. E. D.

**The** sale of reserved seats to Anna E. Dickinson's lecture, on Thursday evening, continues brisk at Orr & Cooper's.

**Unclaimed** letters in the Post-office at Rochester, Pa., March 1st, 1873:

Bert & Walsh, John Barr, Wm. Barto, Miss Rosa Campbell, Jonathan Cust, Milton Cook, Jacob Cookson, R. G. Dun & Co., (2,) Martin Doctor, Arle Freeman, James H. Gregory, G. P. Johnston, Albert Koester, George Dunn Keefer, Miss Margaret Larimer, George Link, Grafton McKenzie, Jeremiah Majors, Samuel Majors, Miss Rennie McNutt, Miss Bell McKee, Mrs. Kate Piersol, Miss Annie E. Prentice, Miss Martha M. Prentice, Smith Carroll & Co., Wm. McSmith, I. C. Vannatter, Elias Wolf, Thomas Wilson, Rebecca Walton, Mrs. Katy White, Frederick Walter, Harry Wagner (3,) W. Zimmerman.

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

**Burnell's Museum, Pittsburgh.**—With pleasure we refer our readers to the advertisement of this favorite place of resort for visitors to Pittsburgh. The museum consists of a Menagerie and Theatorum combined. Besides the numerous collections of nature and art which are on exhibition at all hours, six performances are given from the stage daily. Major Burnell, the proprietor, spares no expense in procuring the greatest attractions that can be obtained, and old ones are continually giving place to new ones. Among the attractions now on exhibition we mention; Prof. E. M. Worth, with his ten thousand Japanese, Chinese and African curiosities; Mr. D. O. Redmond, the champion Glass Blower, with his glass Steam Engine; the world renowned happy family; the Australian Talking Bird Show; ten cages of living animals; living Sea Dog, Boa Constrictor, Anacondas and brilliantly illuminated Stereopticons; beautiful display of cosmoramic views, also a great number of relics of the late disastrous fires in Boston and Chicago.

The world-renowned Aztec children have just arrived and will remain on exhibition for a short time. Columns might be written about the objects of interest contained in the Museum. Suffice to say, no visitor will regret the time and money after having seen the exhibition.

By all means when you visit Pittsburgh, do not fail to visit Burnell's Museum.

**The** fact that David Gamble's cow had three calves, and the fact that "Egin," (as the *Dispatch* calls him) the young and *rising wind-mill of Beaver Falls*, made an "off-hand speech," inciting *men to riot and violence, seems to have* reached Pittsburgh, and the "most of western Pennsylvania." The people of our neighborhood seem to think the former event of greater importance than the latter, and regard it as a duty which Mr. G. owes to himself and the public, to give his "views" more fully on this question of one cow giving birth to three calves. Some go so far as to say she had four, and that one escaped, and by some process of transmogrification assumed human form, and straightway gave its "views" of the Chinese question through the New Brighton *Press*. By all means let Mr. Gamble look after the *fourth* calf, and take him home else the Heathen Chinee may convert him into veal.

RACCOON.

**Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.**—This enterprising firm make their annual announcement in our columns, this week, of the arrival of their spring stock of Dry Goods and Notions. The stock for the spring trade is the largest ever brought to the city, and will be sold at the lowest Eastern prices, at wholesale only. Everything new in Dry Goods and Notions, is to be found on their counter, and new goods arriving daily. Their warehouse, one of the most commodious and best adapted for the trade in the city, is admirably lighted throughout, so that patrons have every opportunity of thoroughly examining the texture and quality of the goods.

We cordially commend the firm to our readers, assuring them of courteous treatment, fair dealing and prompt shipment of all orders.

**The** citizens of Beaver and vicinity, will have an opportunity of hearing Miss Anna E. Dickinson lecture in the large audience room of the M. E. Church, in Beaver, on Thursday evening, March 6th, on the subject: "What's to Hinder." It is to be hoped that this distinguished lady will be greeted by a large audience. Those who purchased tickets for the course of four lectures, can secure reserved seats to this lecture, by presenting them to Messrs. Orr & Cooper, at which place only can reserved seats be secured. Tickets for general admission, 50 cents, reserved seats 75 cents.

## BEAVER MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, per bushel | $1 75@1 85 |
| Oats " " | 40@ 45 |
| Corn " " | 55@ 65 |
| Rye " " | 70@ 75 |
| Buckwheat per bushel | 85@ 90 |
| Flour per sack | 2 30@2 40 |
| Butter per pound | 30@ 35 |
| Lard " " | 10@ 12 |
| Tallow " " | 8@ 10 |
| Eggs per dozen | 30@ 35 |
| Chickens per pair | 40@ 50 |
| Chickens, dressed, per pound | 12@ — |
| Potatoes per bushel | 70@ 80 |
| Honey per pound | 22@ 25 |
| Onions per bushel | 1 25@1 75 |
| Apples, green, per bushel | 50@ 60 |
| Beans per bushel | 2 75@3 00 |
| Beef—hind quarter, 8 cents; fore quarters 6, ℔ ℔. | |

## NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET

CORRECTED BY WILSON.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Wheat per bushel | $1 70 |
| Red Wheat per bushel | 1 65 |
| Rye per bushel | 80 |
| Oats per bushel | 40 |
| Corn per bushel | 55 |

## MARRIED.

ABER—WALTON—Feb. 27, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John A. Wilson, Mr. Oliver E. Aber and Miss Eliza Walton, both of Industry, Beaver county, Pa.

## *New Advertisements.*

BURNELL'S MUSEUM

PARLOR MENAGERIE

AND

THEATORUM!

*Open Day and Evening, all the Year.*

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.

SIX PERFORMANCES from the Stage, DAILY!

TWO IN THE FORENOON.

TWO IN THE AFTERNOON.

TWO IN THE EVENING.

Doors open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night.

☞ Admission to all, only 25 cents. ☜

When visiting the city, don't fail to visit

BURNELL'S MUSEUM,

5th Ave., between Wood and Smithfield Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

mar5-73-1y

## *New Advertisements.*

## Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed by the Legislature of this Commonwealth, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of an election to be held at the time and places of holding election for township and municipal officers of said election districts, for the purpose of voting for or against the Act known as the Local Option Law approved the 27th day of March, A. D., 1872, which provides as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That on the third Friday of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, in every city and county of this Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of the election in the cities and counties, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said cities and counties, labelled on the outside "license," and on the inside "for license," or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets received, shall be counted and a return of the same made to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace of the proper county, duly certified as is required by law; which certificate shall be laid before the judge of said court at the first meeting of said court after said election shall be held, and shall be filed with the other records of said court; and it shall be the duty of mayors of cities and sheriffs of counties; or any other officer whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter; *Provided*, that this act shall not be construed to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors or prohibit the granting of license: *Provided*, that when the municipal and township elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the elections provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said county: *And provided further*, that all license granted after the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, shall cease, determine and become void on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, if the district for which they shall be granted determines against the granting of license; and the treasurer of the proper county shall then refund to the holder of such license the moneys so paid therefor, for which the said treasurers shall be entitled to credit in their accounts with the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That in receiving and counting, and making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors, judges and clerks of said election shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections; and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks voting at and attending upon the election held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to issue any license for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said city or county at any time thereafter, until at an election as above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of license: *Provided*, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of license to druggists, or the sale of liquors for medicinal and manufacturing purposes: *Provided*, That the citizens of the borough of Lebanon shall vote upon the question on the third Friday of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, on the same day and time when the townships of the county of Lebanon hold their spring elections.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN.
Speaker of the Senate.

*Approved*—The twenty-seventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.
JNO. W. GEARY.

THEREFORE, I, CHAMBERLIN WHITE, High Sheriff of the county of Beaver do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified voters of Beaver county that an election will be held for that purpose on FRIDAY, 21st DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1873, at the following places and districts within the county, to wit:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the brick school house in the borough of Vanport.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet in the Town Hall in Bridgewater.

The electors of Phillipsburg district will meet at the public brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house formerly occupied by Amariah Hendrickson—now John D. Elliot.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd., in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, in Frankfort.

The electors of McGuire's district will meet at the house of John Potter, in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Green township will meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger, in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at the house now occupied by Jamison Elliot, in said township.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district,) will meet at the school house near Richey Eakins, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house in said township.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the school house No. 5 in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of William Miller, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark R. Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickley township will meet at the house of Nathan Hazen, on land formerly of Benj. Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Daugherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr., in said township.

The electors of the upper or north ward, in the borough of New Brighton will meet at the carpenter shop of Thos. Miller, in said borough.

The electors of the middle ward of the borough of New Brighton will meet at the school house, in said ward.

The electors of the lower or south ward of the borough of New Brighton will meet at the car factory, in said ward.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the Bolesville school house, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom borough and district will meet at the school house in Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickley township will meet at the house of Sam'l Burns in said township.

The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house in Industry.

The electors of Harmony township will meet at the hotel in Economy.

The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George C. Minis, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Beaver will meet at the sheriff's office, in said borough.

The electors of St. Clair borough will meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Baden will meet at the public school house, in said borough.

The electors of New Galilee borough will meet at the office of P. L. Grim, in New Galilee.

The electors of the borough of Beaver Falls will meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Georgetown will meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Glasgow will meet at the school house in said borough.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by commissioners unless First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to procure a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age twenty-one, and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act; and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto, by writing the word 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the clerk, who shall make the like note on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claim to have resided in the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness who shall be a qualified elector that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bonafide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window, where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three or more than twelve months: and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

The said special election shall be held in each ward, borough, township and district of the county at the same time, and between the hours fixed by law for holding the annual municipal and township elections in the respective districts.

The inspectors and judge of elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong at the time fixed by law for opening the annual municipal and township elections in said district, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as an inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township ward or district, for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this act shall neglect to attend at any election of the said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the office of said inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties of the year.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at any election or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty one years or more who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. *Provided*, That the freemen, citizens of the United States between twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district, as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid their taxes.

If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualifications shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding two months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

Given under my hand at my office in Beaver, this 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy three.
CHAMBERLIN WHITE, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, BEAVER, PA.,
February 25, 1873.

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## SELECT MISCELLANY.

### SAVED BY A MARK.

A DETECTIVE STORY.

I have worked upon many hard cases, and have cornered many notorious criminals, but never, before or since, have been engaged in a case so complicated, or one which was so hard to clear up, as that Stuart-Firstone murder case.

You know the Stuarts were very wealthy, and the old man had only two sons, Cecil and Gilbert; outlandish names they had, to be sure, but they were very proud of them, at least the younger one. As I said, he had only two to bother him, and to these, of course, he gave the bulk of his property, leaving a larger share to Cecil who was a cripple, the result of being dropped by a careless nurse in infancy.

Gilbert, the younger of the two, was early known to all the sports as a jolly good fellow, partly because he would always stand treat, and would ypla billiards and such games; and yet he was never known to win when playing for a wager. In this manner he sustained his reputation of being a free-and-easy fellow. But, in the meantime, his property was steadily decreasing until at last, his share—which in the first place would have been more than enough for men like you or me—dwindled down to an insignificant sum, and he had to look in some other direction for money to pay his gaming debts. He had often applied to his brother for aid, and had often obtained it, together with good advice, which he promised to heed, but never did.

Cecil was always very studious, and had surrounded himself with all the old-fashioned books that he could hear of or obtain. And on account of his lameness this kind of company had a charm for him that we in good health would not feel.

Cecil was always very lenient toward his erring brother; but at last, hearing from every source of his scrapes, he was compelled, by a sense of duty, to resolve to refuse his applications for aid. And it was not long before he had to test his resolutions, for Gilbert, after "all night" of it in the gambling saloon, came to him and begged for more money. Cecil reasoned with him, and with tears in his eyes begged that he would quit his wild habits. But all was of no avail; and he was compelled, much against his brotherly feelings, to refuse him the aid he sought. At this Gilbert flew into a frenzy of rage and left the house, swearing that he would get the money in some manner

As he was walking homeward, feeling anything but pleasant, he saw his deadliest enemy riding with a young lady, to whom he had been paying attention for some time, but who now gave him the "cut direct." Maddened at this, he rushed into a saloon near by, and calling for whiskey he swallowed a glassful in an instant, then went home and called his bosom friend and counsellor to him.

Albert Firstone, the friend, was a broken down gambler, a man who had spent a fortune on the turf, and was now nominally acting as a jockery for Gilbert Stuart, but was in reality his confederate in schemes of robbery, and, as the sequel will show; of murder. These two friends were closeted together for a long while, and time showed the result of their conference, though I would not spoil my story by revealing too soon their nefarious designs.

Of course you remember the excitement in the up-town circles when the news of Cecil's Stuart's murder circulated, and the astonishment of every one when it was known that his body has been found in the coal-celler of Roger Lyon's brown-stone palace. Astonishment was increased manifold by the intelligence that Roger Lyon had been arrested and charged with the crime of murder.

Although but few were intimately acquainted with Cecil Stuart, and a larger circle barely knew him as a very eccentric man, yet the crime, being committed at the very door of their mansion, made it seem the most startling one in the records of our city; and as there were many influential personages who loved Roger Lyon better than all their friends beside, and also many a poor washerwoman who blessed the day that he saved her bit of ground from the auctioneer's hammer—to have him, the people's favorite, charged with such a deed, seemed to be an outrage upon all classes of our citizens.

I will remember when Lansing, Lyon's lawyer, called upon me and begged me to try my best and clear up the mystery. At this time I had been in the detective force nearly four years, and, of course, knew the ropes pretty well. But for a month I confess that at times I was nearly baffled.

But I will come directly to my story. As a first step, I went to the cellar where the body was found, and, as I had ordered it to be left there after the inquest till I could examine everything myself, it still remained there. Being something of a doctor, I naturally examined the wounds, and was satisfied that they could not cause instant death. But I did not rely upon my own medical skill in this, but sent for a physician. He came—a sharp fellow named Denning—and probed the wounds. One of them went close to the heart, but the other two were in the lungs, evidently intended to cause hemorrhage, which had followed but not sufficient to cause death immediately.

Roger Lyon's knife, with which the deed had been committed, a silver-mounted affair, a present from some one, lay near the wall.

The doctor soon finished his work, and giving me a look that I interpreted instantly, went out, taking Lansing with him, to whom he communicated the result of his examinations. When they had gone, I walked over to the wall, and picked up the knife. As I stooped over to do this, I saw some marks on the wall that appeared to have been made by a sharp instrument of some kind. While I was examining these, Gilbert Stuart and Albert Firstone entered. I was about to call their attention to the marks when a sudden thought caused me to close my mouth upon the words that were my tongue's end.

After obtaining permission they took the body over to his late residence.

As soon as they were gone, I again examined the marks, and found they were a combination of letters and figures arranged like this:

S—1225—D

I copied them upon my paper, and then, taking my knife with me, went to my office down town, to study out, if possible, the cipher I had discovered. I had no doubt that it was made by Cecil, probably after he had been stabbed; and I was convinced that the cause of its being in cipher was, that no one would be apt to notice it enough to obliterate it. But by what means could I obtain a key was now the puzzle.

Acting according to a suggestion of Lansing, I went to the public library, and for a week I rummaged its shelves for any work that mentioned cipher writing. I continued bringing home books until my den looked more like a reading-room than a detective's office, while in their midst sat Lansing, searching every page, and occasionally jotting down something in a book by his side

One day, as I entered, with my arms full of books, I noticed a look akin to triumph on his face as his pencil flew over the paper. In answer to my inquiry he handed me a slip of paper upon which he had copied a table giving the relative number of each letter that is used in common English words. I looked it over, and waited for him to speak. In a moment he looked up and said:

You see that table gives 'e' the prominence over others; call 'e' one. Then you see 't' is second best; call [illegible] two. Then run your eyes up to the fifth in importance, and we have 'd' and 'l'. Take last number five, and the figures with the addition of the two letters that were expressed, read, 'sett'ld.' So you see I have translated the cipher in one way.

I admitted that it was a very ingenious translation, and was very much encouraged by it, although the word 'settled' might not have any special relation to the case at hand. But I did not doubt that it was nearer the true rendering than any we had reached yet, and it convinced me that the figures were to be changed, in some way, to letters, before the cyptogram could be entirely solved.

About a week after this, Lansing was called out of the city by the sickness of his mother. I told him to keep up his courage, and to write out his defense, while I would attend to the remainder.

During all this time the opposing counsel were striving in every possible manner to make an adamantine chain of evidence that should immediately condemn the prisoner beyond any shadow of doubt.

CHAPTER II.

In this way nearly three weeks had passed since the murder, when I received a telegram from Lansing, informing me of his return to the city. All this time I had been shut up in my office, working, it must be confessed, with little hopes of success.

The day that I expected Lansing's return I went to the place where the body had been found, and examined carefully the marks on the wall, but I could find none other than the ones I had seen before, so I concluded that those were the only ones. As I stood looking at them, however, I saw what seemed to be a piece of stone lying on the floor of the cellar. As a detective sees a clew in everything, I picked it up, and found, to my surprise, that it was a piece of putty. As soon as I discovered this I searched the whole wall to find where the piece came from, and at last I discovered that some marks near the others were filled with putty. I scraped it away, and the whole cyptogram appeared as follows:

S *T*—1225—D
124
*A first one*

(The letters and figures in italics had been concealed by putty.)

I took another copy and went back to my retreat, leaving orders for no one to be admitted to the cellar.

Here now, was another mystery: and from the revelation which I had just received, I was astonished into the belief that Albert Firstone had something to do with the crime. But yet the cipher was still a mystery.

While I was studying these new developments, Lansing came in. I grasped his hand with a pressure that made him wince as I showed him the other letters I had found. He looked at them a moment, and then, springing from his chair, fairly shouted:

Firstone is the murderer, and his name is the key to the cipher, and he showed me that the word "Firstone" in my copy, was separated into two words, and that line read, "A first one." By this key the figures read, 'a b b e and the cipher, with the addition of the part concealed, read:

Stabbed
by
A. Firstone.

We did not either of us shout 'eureka!' or anything else. But I looked at Lansing, who was trembling like a leaf, and said:

You ought to have been a detective.

Having written out the cipher according to the translation, and being convicted that I had been outwritten, or something of that sort, by a lawyer. I leaned back in my chair, and, I can't tell why, but I burst into a hearty laugh, when Lansing soon joined.

After my risible powers were exhausted, I rang the bell for my errand boy, and sent a note like this to Denning:

Come up to my den this afternoon and bring some handy instrument for the detection of foreign substances, such as pieces of stone in blood.

After sending this I prevailed upon Lansing to go with me to luncheon. In an hour we returned, and found Denning, with a large microscope and several small vials. I immediately went to my desk, took out Roger Lyon's knife, and handed it to him, asking him to see if there were any pieces of stone in the blood stains which still showed on the knife. He knew my meaning in an instant. And taking a vial he carefully rinsed a portion of the stains with its contents, letting the liquid run upon a glass side, which he had placed in the sun's rays.

Impatiently we waited and watched for the evaporation of the liquid. It was soon all gone, when he placed the slide in the microscope and turned the powerful sun-glass upon it. On looking in the lenz, minute particles of stone, some stained with blood, were plainly visible, thsu proving that the knife had been used to cut the stone of the cellar *after* the blood had stained it.

That is the result you wanted to reach, is it not? asked Denning, looking me in the face.

Yes, I answered.

Then taking a piece of paper, I wrote for a moment, and then handed him what I had written, with a request that he would sign it, which he did. It was an affidavit certifying that, according to the best medical knowledge, the deceased must have lived some time after the fatal blow was received; and that, from minute particles of stone which adhered to the blade, it must have been used by some one, probably the deceased, to cut stone with after the blood stains were on it.

Here then, was the evidence needed to prove the innocence of the prisoner. I could not resist the temptation to reveal it to Denning, and a happier trio could hardly be found than were assembled in that little down-town office.

The trial was to commence in about a week, and of course we were impatient for the time to pass.

At last the day came. The court-room was crowded, and many of the detective force were present. After some other business, our case was called up. The judge asked:

Guilty or not guilty?

Lansing, in behalf of the prisoner, broke the silence with the words:

Not guilty, and added, I would accuse Albert Firstone of the crime charged upon my client.

I sat next to the criminal when this announcement was made, and as the eyes of the court were turned upon him, his self possession left him. And when Lansing asked that he should be taken into custody, the poor fellow fell over in a fit, and was taken out by the police.

While Lansing was giving the court the evidence we had found, a messenger touched my shoulder and informed me that Albert Firstone wanted to see me. I went down stairs and found him in charge of a physician, who told me he could not live long, as he was suffering from heart disease.

Firstone told me, as well as he could, the whole truth of the affair, and said that Gilbert, for whom he had done the deed, and himself were to share the estate equally; that Gilbert, who was enamored with Roger Lyon's betrothed, thought that if they could prove the murder against him, it would be the best way to get rid of him; that he had seen the marks on the wall, and, noticing his name, had obliterated it, as he supposed.

When this confession was made, of course Roger Lyon was released, and Gilbert Stuart took his place. But he never came to justice, for he anticipated the law by killing himself. His tool, the miserable Firstone, died soon after he had made his confession. You ask why he did not ob- [illegible] other of the mysteries connected with the occurrence. Maybe he found they had been seen by some one before him, who might suspect something if they were all filled up or, perhaps it was some strange freak of fortune that always causes the right to conquer.

Of course Lyon was soon married, and a happier couple would be hard to find. Lansing also rejoices, but says that Lyon was *saved by a mark.*

### SHARP PRACTICE.

BY JUDGE CLARK.

In the Science of Law, Mark Mungen had many superiours, in the Arts of Practice, he had few equals. His *forte* lay in fighting off a case. He would have peen no match for Daniel Webster in the Dartmouth College case; but it is the opinion of the writer that the Dartmouth College case would not have been tried yet, had Mark been on the other side of it.

He came to the bar somewhat late in life, his chief training for the calling being an extensive experience acquired in defending suits against himself, after having failed in the liquor business—a misfortune he was accustomed to attribute to a Temperance conspiracy to 'bear' the market.

He was the favorite attorney of reluctant debtors. If a man wanted time, Mark was invariably employed to get it. He was a legal Fabius—a walkeng formbook of dilatory pleas. There was a moving eloquence in his affidavits that would have melted a less obdurate heart than that of the Presiding Judge, on whom they were often thrown away.

'Very sorry, Brother Mungen,' was the latter's usual answer,' but—the trial must go on.'

But that was no sign it *would* go on.

Mark would sit down dolorously while his adversary rose to open, when, ten to one but some important paper would be missing from the files, and Mark's opponent would himself be compelled to apply for an adjournment, to which Mark would graciously assent. The missing document would turn up in time, probably in the wrong pigion-hole, and the lawyers would growl at the clerk, and the clerk at the lawyers, and so the matter would end. It was a noticeable fact that these accidents nearly always happened in Mark's cases.

A case of Mark's, after many adjournments, had been set down 'peremptorily. Mark appeared for the defence; he was generally on that side. It was action to set aside as fraudulent some sort of an instrument for which no legal name could be found, drawn up by Mark himself to enable an embarrassed client to cover up his property.

The case had been sworn off as long as swearing could put it off, and the Judge said it must now go on.

Mark made a final appeal. He had absent witnesses, and sick witnesses, and didn't feel well himself. But all to no purpose.

'Proceed, Gentlemen,' said his Honor, curtly.

Finding further expostulation useless, Mark sat down with the look of a martyr waiting for his crown.

His opponent, Watt Willy, a sharp, wiry little fellow, keen as a brier and alert as a Scotch terrier, got up to open. After a few seconds his fingers began to twitch nervously, and the papers in his hands rustled as he fumbled them over.

'I—I don't find our depositions,' he stammered anxiously.

A rapid but unavailing search then ensued.

'Can you go on without them?' inquired the Judge.

'No, your Honor.

'Well, well, Brother Wiley,' said Mark, with the benign air of one ready to return good for evil, 'I'll take no advantage of you. The case may go off till next term.

'But I don't *want* it off," said Watt, turning sharply on his opponent. 'Have *you* seen anything of the papers, Mr. Mungen?'

'Not since yesterday,' Mark answered, 'when I read them over in the clerk's office.'

'May be you forgot and put them in your pocket.'

Mark searched himself *pro forma*, and shook his head.

As a last resort, Watt asked to have the case laid over until the next morning. Mark strenuously objected. He would *not* mete to his learned brother the same measure that the latter had sought to mete unto him. He would *not* seek to force him to a trial unprepared. That was not his practice. But, when a case was called, the rule was to try it or put it over the term. His learned brother might take his choice.

The Judge, however, thought that Watt's request was not unreasonable, and granted it.

The clerk's office was thoroughly overhauled, but the lost papers were nowhere to be found.

The clerk was positive that *he* had not mislaid them, and that their loss lay between the attorneys.

Mark and Watt were stopping at the same hotel; and that evening the former, who was of a social turn, called, as his habit was, at the latter's room.

Watt was resting from the labor of his search.

'Come in,' he said, without rising, 'and help yourself to some *refreshment.* You'll find the bottle on the shelf in the closet.

Mark knew the spot, and didn't wait for a second invitation. Taking out the stopper, he looked beamingly on his friend.

Here's that you may have petter luck next time,' he said, raising the bottle to his lips.

He took one swallow, and filled his mouth for another, when a direful change came over his countenance. Its joyful ripples stiffened into rigid lines. His eyes watered. His complexion grew purple. His lips pursed themselves into the shape they might have assumed in whistling a dirge. Instead of swallowing the last mouthful, he spurted it across the room, as though it had been discharged from a fire plug. Watt sprang to his feet.

'Great Heaven!' he exclaimed—'what's this?'

'Ye—yes,' gasped Mark, 'what in the thunder *is* it?'

'The wrong bottle, as I live!'

'Th—the wrong what!'

'The wrong bottle!' cried Watt, snatching it from his hand—'the landlady's bug medicine!—,' pointing to the label: 'See CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE—POISON!'

'Send for a doctor!' shrieked Mark, sinking down on the bed.

'No use—you're a dead man!'

'Send for a doctor, I say, and—and a steam stomach pump!' roared Mark; quick! quick! I am burning up!'

Watt dispatched a messenger for the nearest physician.

'If you have anything to say you had better say it,' he suggested.

For a time Mark was speechless with agony.

'Watt,' at length he gasped faintly.

'Well?'

'You know I've always tried to live an honest life.'

Watt turned aside, overcome with *some* sort of emotion.

'You're aware,' Mark proceeded, 'that in our last moments we are apt to remember things till then forgotten.'

Watt had heard so.

'Well, it *seems* to me—I'm not *sure*, but I wish to have it off my mind before I die—that I have a faint recollection of putting those depositions in my inside breast pocket and forgetting them there,'

A faint recollection of forgetting a thing struck Watt as a curious psychological fact; but without stopping to speculate on it, he thrust his hand into the receptacle indicated, and drew forth the missing papers.

Just then the doctor arrived, and in a brief time, Mark was the recipient [illegible] neither poison nor much of anything else in him.

'Of *course* you'll not force me to trial to-day?' said Mark, when Watt called to see him in the morning.

'Of course I *shall*,' was Watt's instant reply.

'In my present condition?'

'In your present condition.'

'I'll make an affidavit.'

'And I'll make another.'

'I'll swear that I'm still suffering from the effects of poison.'

'And *I'll* swear that the only poison you took was a modern dose of '*Bourbon*,' seasoned with Cayenne pepper. I mixed it myself, and believe it's the only medicine that ever physiced the truth out of you.'

The case went on.

## *Miscellaneous.*

# KEARNEY'S EXT. BUCHU

(Formerly with H. T. HELMBOLD.)

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FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is the only Known Remedy for Brights Disease and has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the neck of the Bladder and Inflamation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, and Locous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both Sexes, attended with the following Symptoms: Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Wakefulness, Pain in the back, Flushing of the Body, Eruption on the Face, Pallid countenance, Lassitude of the System, etc.

Used by persons in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains, bed-wetting in children, etc.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy.—As in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent Physicians and Midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

*Cures Diseases Arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, Etc.*, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisinous matter.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

$1 00 per bottle or six bottles for $5 00, delivered to any address, secure from observation. Sold by druggists everywhere. Prepared by KEARNEY & CO., 104 Duane St., N. Y. to whom all letters for information should be be addressed. feb5-1y

# WE CLERGYMEN

WERE CURED

of Chronic and Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney, and Nervous Diseases, after years of suffering, by taking *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup*—the scientific discovery of J. P. Fitler, M. D., a regular graduate physician, with whom we are personally acquainted, who has for 39 years treated these diseases exclusively with astonishing results. We believe it our christian duty, after deliberation, to conscientiously request sufferers to use it, especially persons in moderate circumstances who cannot afford to waste time and money on worthless mixtures. As clergymen we seriously feel the deep responsibility resting on us in publicly endorsing this medicine. But our knowledge and experience of its remarkable merit fully justifies our action. Rev C. H. Ewing, Media, Penn'a, suffered sixteen years, became hopeless. Rev. Thomas Murphy, D. D., Frankford, Philadelphia. Rev. J. B. Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey. Rev. J. S. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa. Rev. G. G. Smith, Pittsford, New York. Rev. Joseph Beggs, Falls Church, Philadelphia. Other testimonials from Senators, Governors, Judges, Congressmen, Physicians, &c., forwarded gratis with pamphlet explaining these diseases. One thousand dollars will be presented to any medicine for same diseases showing equal merit under test, or that can produce one-forth as many living cures. Any person sending by letter description of affliction will receive gratis a legally signed guarantee, naming the number of bottles to cure, agreeing to refund money upon sworn statement of its failure to cure. Afflicted invited to write to Dr. Fitler, Philad'a. His valuable advice costs nothing.

SAMUEL C. HANNEN, *Agent*,
feb19-1y] ROCHESTER, PA.

# New Government Loan

BANKING HOUSE OF

**James T. Brady & Co.,**

4th Avenue and Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

We are prepared to exchange "all issues of government bonds into the new five per cent. loan of the United States.

James T. Brady & Co.

feb19 3m

MILLIONS OF ACRES

# IOWA & NEBRSKA LANDS

FOR SALE BY THE

**Burlington & Mo. River Rail Road Co.**

On Ten Years' Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.

**Products** will pay for the land and improvements much within the limit of this generous credit. Better terms are not offered, and probably never will be.

**Circulars** giving full particulars, gratis; call for all that are wanted to read and circulate.

**Come West** and thrive. Friends will follow.

**A Sectional Map**, showing the exact location of Iowa lands is sold at 30 cents, and Nebraska lands at same price. For Circulars and Maps apply to GEO. S. HARRIS, *Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.*

☞ And please say in what paper this advertisement was seen. [feb19-4w

# B & B

**128 New 128**

STRIPED POPLINS

AT 22 CENTS,

IN ELEGANT STYLES;
GREAT BARGAINS IN
BLACK ALPACAS,
At 37½ and 50 cents.
4-4 UNBLEACHED MUSLIN
At 10 Cents,
EXTRA GOOD AND HEAVY
4-4 BLEACHED MUSLIN
At 12½ Cents;
SHAWLS AND SCARFS!
EXTRA BARGAINS
—IN—
BLACK SILKS,

# BOGGS & BUHL,

**128 Federal St.,**

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

apr10'72 1y

**Get an Agency for the New Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine.**

We are now prepared to offer MORE LIBERAL TERMS and GREATER INDUCEMENTS to RELIABLE men, than ever before during our experience of

FIFTEEN YEARS

in the business. No capital required.—*we stand all losses and collect all papers at our own expense.* Horse, Wagon and outfit furnished if necessary.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

to men who can furnish THEIR OWN TEAMS. Now is the time to apply and get ready for the spring trade.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
140 Wood St., Pittsburgh Pa.

### Farm For Sale.

A farm containing 85 acres, more or less, within one and a fourth miles of Beaver, is offered for sale. The land is as good as can be found in the county. The buildings consist of a

2-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE

and all other necessary out buildings. Good fruit of all kinds on the farm, all under fence, and in grass. A good well of soft water at the door. For further particulars inquire at the Argus office, Beaver, Pa. [feb16-tf

A NOBLE CHARITY

# OMAHA LOTTERY!

TO ERECT

NEBRASKA STATE ORPHAN ASYLUM

To be Drawn in Public, March 31st, 1873.

**Tickets $1 Each or 6 for $5**

Tickets sent by Express C. O. D. if desired.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Cash Prize......$75,000 | 1 Cash Prize......$25,000 |
| 1 Cash Prize......$15,000 | 1 Cash Prize......$10,000 |
| 1 Cash Prize......$5,000 | 1 Cash Prize......$4,000 |

For balance of Prizes send for circulars.

This Legal Enterprize is endorsed by his excellency Gov. W. B. James, and the Best business men of the State.

The limited number of tickets on hand will be furnished those who apply first.

AGENTS WANTED. For full particulars address J. M. PATTEE, Manager Omaha, Neb.

feb13-4w

# ANNUAL STATEMENT:

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

### *At the Treasury of Beaver County for the Year 1872.*

STATEMENT:

| Dr. RECEIPTS: | | |
|---|---|---|
| For balance in Treasury on January 1, 1872 | $10,391 59 | |
| For cash received during the year 1872, as per Treasurer's account | 45,780 33 | |
| | | $56,171 92 |

| Cr. EXPENDITURES: | | |
|---|---|---|
| Assessor's pay | $783 87 | |
| do Registering voters | 589 21 | |
| do Advertising & serving certificates of election | 14 00 | |
| do Militia enrollments | 31 35 | |
| | | $1,418 43 |
| Auditor's pay—State, O. A. Small | 45 00 | |
| do County, J. H. Christy | 48 00 | |
| do Smith Curtis | 48 00 | |
| do W. C. Hunter | 48 00 | |
| | | 189 00 |
| Agricultural Society, donation to | | 100 00 |
| Interest on $5,000 H. B. Bonds | | 350 00 |
| Bridges—Building | 11,595 87 | |
| do Repairing & viewing | 2,095 14 | |
| | | 23,691 71 |
| Com'rs pay—Joseph Brittain | 673 00 | |
| do Samuel Torrence | 725 00 | |
| do H. J. Marshall | 730 00 | |
| do Daniel Neely | 120 00 | |
| | | 2,248 00 |
| Com'rs Clerk—John McGown | | 800 00 |
| do Counsel—Henry Hice | | 300 00 |
| *Commonwealth Cases, viz:* | | |
| Clerk of Quarter Sessions | 399 63 | |
| Constables' fees | 106 31 | |
| Dist. Att'ys fees—J. R. Harrah | 112 00 | |
| " " J. H. McCreery | 399 00 | |
| Boarding, washing, and clothing for prisoners | 880 20 | |
| Watchman at jail | 21 00 | |
| Vagrants' lodging | 57 67 | |
| Jailor's salary | 250 00 | |
| Justices' fees | 53 43 | |
| Witness fees | 295 81 | |
| Physician for jail & medicine | 115 00 | |
| | | 2,541 94 |
| *Court Expenses:* | | |
| Constables waiting on Court | 141 65 | |
| Tipstaff | 63 00 | |
| Constables' return & mileage | 286 85 | |
| Court Crier | 108 00 | |
| Jurors' pay—Petit | 1,690 98 | |
| " " Grand | 458 73 | |
| Janitors' salary | 123 00 | |
| " extra pay | 10 00 | |
| | | 2,881 81 |
| Inquests—Coroner, witness, jury, fees, and funeral expenses | | 235 37 |
| Jury Commissioners' pay | 104 45 | |
| " " Clerk's pay | 25 00 | |
| | | 129 45 |
| Sheriff—Selecting & summoning jurors, | | 156 40 |
| *Court-House and Offices:* | | |
| Books, duplicates & stationery | 206 23 | |
| Adv. Sh'ff's proc. printing, &c | 1,317 59 | |
| Box rent, postage, &c. | 15 95 | |
| | | 1,508 77 |
| C. H. Offices & Jail—Repairs to | 729 65 | |
| do do Fuel, light, &c. | 286 30 | |
| | | 1,015 95 |
| Election officers' pay | 1,836 07 | |
| do House rent, light, &c. | 131 60 | |
| do Ass'rs attend'g elec'ns | 147 10 | |
| do Const's attending do | 416 60 | |
| | | 2,531 37 |
| *House Refuge:* | | |
| Support & clothing for inmates | 556 58 | |
| Manager | 50 00 | |
| Constable conveying inmates, | 11 14 | |
| | | 617 72 |
| *Hospital at Dixmont:* | | |
| Support and clothing of inmates | | 680 25 |
| Penitentiary, Support, medicine and clothing for prisoners | 199 06 | |
| Conveying convicts to | 18 00 | |
| | | 217 06 |
| PoorHouse—Support of paupers | 7,925 00 | |
| do Direc'r's pay, Robt. Cooper | 75 00 | |
| do do Samuel Gibson | 54 00 | |
| | | 8,054 00 |
| Prothonotary's fees | 58 28 | |
| Justices fees, qualifying tp officers | 58 28 | |
| do issuing cert. for fox scalps | 6 65 | |
| do Committing vagrants and R. R. tickets | 44 22 | |
| | | 109 15 |
| Taxes lost—Collectors' return of | 664 85 | |
| do Error in assessments | 31 53 | |
| | | 696 38 |
| Rent of military armory | | 140 68 |
| Express charges | | 10 10 |
| M. & M. Ins. Co. for insurance on public buildings | | 125 00 |
| Attorneys' fees—Kuhn & Daugherty, (Com. vs. James Harn.) | | 260 00 |
| J. R. Clark, boarding jury do do | | 25 00 |
| Incidental expenses | | 21 74 |
| Amount of warrants issued during the year 1872 | | $40,896 33 |
| Certificates for road views | | 544 90 |
| Certificates for fox scalps | | 82 75 |
| Paid Teachers' County Institute | | 160 00 |
| " State Tax and commission | | 5,689 15 |
| " Redemption money on unseated lands | | 82 28 |
| Abatement on tax paid before Aug. 1 | | 1,527 90 |
| 2 per cent. commission on $45,779 86 tax received | | 915 60 |
| 2 per cent. commission on $41,596 13 tax paid | | 839 12 |
| Paid outstanding warrants for 1871 | | 190 33 |
| Balance in Treasury on Jan. 1, 1873. | | 5,243 55 |
| Total | | $56,171 92 |

**TABLE OF TAXES** in the several Boroughs and Townships for State and County purposes: amounts paid to Treasurer; amounts charged to and amounts paid by collectors; amounts received from unseated lands; commissions allowed to collectors balances due by collectors.

| TOWNSHIPS & BORO'S. | Levy of 1872 | Amt pd Treas'r before 1st Aug | Amt pd Treas'r before 1st Sept | Amn't charg'd to Coll'rs | Amt pd by Collectors | Unseated Lands. | Colec'rs Commission | Due by Collec's | Names of Collectors: |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beaver borough | 1996 89 | 1448 56 | 30 89 | 466 90 | 343 16 | 1 60 | .... | 123 14 | *Findlay Anderson. |
| Bridgewater borough | 1340 24 | 885 97 | 26 50 | 437 94 | 412 79 | 2 40 | 21 65 | .... | S. H. Laney. |
| Baden borough | 406 10 | 230 29 | .... | 176 30 | 87 82 | .... | | 88 48 | S. Morgan. |
| Big Beaver township | 1658 74 | 905 75 | 6 92 | 610 57 | 408 15 | .... | | 202 42 | F. L. Patterson. |
| Borough township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Brighton township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Beaver Falls borough | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chippewa township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Darlington borough | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Darlington township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Economy township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fallston borough | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Frankfort borough | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Franklin township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Freedom borough | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Glasgow borough | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Georgetown borough | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Greene township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hanover township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Harmony township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hookstown borough | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hopewell township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Independence township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Industry township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Marion township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Moon township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New Brighton, North Ward | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do South Ward | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do Middle Ward | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New Galilee borough | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New Sewickley township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| North Sewickley township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ohio township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Patterson township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Phillipsburg borough | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pulaski township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Raccoon township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rochester borough | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rochester township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Clair borough | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| South Beaver township | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Totals | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | |

(*) Paid since Jan. 1.

### C. P. WALLACE, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH BEAVER COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1872.

| Dr. | | Cr. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1, 1872, To balance from the year 1871 | $10,391 59 | Jan. 1, 1872, By amount general warrants prior to 1872 | $ 190 33 |
| To am't received from unseated land | 113 03 | By am't general warrants for 1872 | 40,896 33 |
| To am't rec'd from collectors prior to '72 | 6,147 99 | By am't road review certificates paid | 544 00 |
| To am't rec'd before August 1, 1872 | 30,557 93 | By am't fox scalp certificates paid | 82 75 |
| To am't rec'd before Sept. 1. 1872 | 1,003 51 | By am't redemption money paid for unseated land | 82 28 |
| To am't rec'd from collectors for 1872 | 7,739 67 | By am't paid M. L. Knight for Teachers' County Institute | 160 00 |
| To am't redemption money for unseated land | 93 20 | By am't State personal tax and commission | 5,689 15 |
| To am't received from D. Ewing, esq., for peddler fines | 25 00 | By am't of abatement on tax p'd Aug. 1. | 1,527 90 |
| To am't rec'd from Beaver Falls Cutlery Company as donation on iron bridge. | 100 00 | By am't of 2 per cent. commission on $45,779 86 received | 915 60 |
| | | By am't of 2 per cent. commission on $41,956 13 paid out | 839 12 |
| | | By balance in County Treasury | 5,243 55 |
| Total | $56,171 92 | Total | $56,171 92 |

### Dr. BEAVER COUNTY STOCK ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1872. Cr.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To am't of outstanding warrants | $ 4 50 | By am't of funds in County Treasury | $ 5,243 55 |
| To am't of outstanding bond | 5,000 00 | By am't due from collectors prior to '72, | 3,273 08 |
| To balance | 13,985 96 | By am't due from collectors for 1872 | 9,325 15 |
| | | By am't due from unseated land for '72 | 187 88 |
| | | By am't due from unseated land prior to 1872 | 114 84 |
| | | By am't due from ex-Sheriff Græbing | 848 00 |
| Total | $18,990 50 | Total | $18,990 50 |

[SEAL.] Given under our hands and seal of office, at Beaver, this 20th day of January, 1873.

JOHN McGOWN, *Clerk.*

SAMUEL TORRENCE,
HUGH J. MARSHALL, } *Commissioners.*
DANIEL NEELY,

### DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF BEAVER COUNTY IN ACCOUNT WITH BEAVER COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1872.

| Dr. | | |
|---|---|---|
| To balance from the year 1871 | $ 82 17 | |
| To cash received from County Treasury | 7,925 00 | |
| To cash received from John Small for support of son | 38 50 | |
| To cash received for one horse | 50 00 | |
| To cash received for hogs | 13 00 | |
| To cash received for wool | 21 00 | |
| To cash received in various ways | 25 47 | |
| Total | | $8,155 14 |

| Cr. | | |
|---|---|---|
| By cash paid for support of insane paupers | $2,073 01 | |
| By cash paid for support of out door paupers | 335 51 | |
| By cash paid for temporary relief of the poor | 466 80 | |
| By cash paid for funeral expenses of out door paupers | 98 80 | |
| By cash paid medical attendance of out door paupers | 236 05 | |
| By cash paid for nursing, boarding and removal of paupers | 118 12 | |
| By cash paid for medicine for out door paupers | 33 61 | |
| Total | | $3,411 90 |
| *Provisions:* | | |
| Cash paid for groceries | $ 330 93 | |
| " " flour | 188 08 | |
| " " wheat and corn | 169 47 | |
| " " potatoes | 67 10 | |
| " " bacon and beef | 118 65 | |
| " " fruit | 5 95 | |
| Total | | $ 880 17 |
| *Improvements and Agr'l Implements for Farm:* | | |
| Repairs to building, carpenter and mason work | $ 49 00 | |
| Cash paid for brick and lumber | 39 08 | |
| " " carpets | 18 00 | |
| " " wall-paper | 15 22 | |
| " " furniture | 11 00 | |
| " " hardware and tinware | 22 93 | |
| " " nails, &c | 24 71 | |
| Cash paid for harness and leather | 38 20 | |
| " " making brooms | 8 16 | |
| " " farm implements | 26 03 | |
| " " repair of farm implements | 5 90 | |
| " " stove fixtures, churn, &c. | 83 90 | |
| " " smithing | 53 27 | |
| " " lime, ashes and salt | 29 55 | |
| " " one team of horses | 425 00 | |
| " " fruit trees | 100 00 | |
| " " clover seed and plants | 15 20 | |
| Total | | $ 917 25 |
| Hire—Male hire | $ 539 01 | |
| Female hire | 171 31 | |
| Hauling | 14 00 | |
| | | 724 32 |
| *Subscriptions:* | | |
| Cash paid for Presbyterian Banner | 2 00 | |
| " " Beaver Argus | 2 00 | |
| " " New Brighton Press | 4 00 | |
| Total | | $ 8 00 |
| *Miscellaneous:* | | |
| Cash paid for toll and ferriage | 26 15 | |
| " " stationery | 2 52 | |
| " " postage and stamps | 1 20 | |
| " " Constable & Justice fees | 100 45 | |
| " " advanced by Wm. Shroads | 52 65 | |
| Cash paid for Allegheny & Lawrence Co's. support of paupers | 37 25 | |
| Cash paid for coffins | 123 00 | |
| " " coal | 323 96 | |
| " " insurance | 112 50 | |
| " " threshing | 26 13 | |
| " " merchandise | 232 17 | |
| Total | | $1,049 98 |
| *Salaries:* | | |
| Wm. Shroads, Steward | $ 700 00 | |
| P. M. Kerr, Physician | 200 00 | |
| Henry Hice, Treasurer | 50 00 | |
| | | 950 00 |
| Balance in treasury, Dec. 31, 1872 | | 218 52 |
| Total | | $8,155 14 |

BEAVER COUNTY, ss: We, the undersigned, Auditors of Beaver county, do hereby certify that we have examined the Accounts of C. P. Wallace, Treasurer of said county; also the Receipts and Expenditures of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment; also the Statement of the County Receipts and Disbursements for the year 1872, and find them correct as they stand stated.

J. H. CHRISTY,
C. C. RIGGS, } *Auditors.*
C. A. HOON,

January 20, 1873.

### D. SINGLETON, REGISTER OF WILLS IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF BEAVER, IN ACCOUNT OF COLLATERAL INHERITACE TAX WITH THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1st, 1872.

| Dr. | | Cr. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| February 24, 1872, To collateral inheritance tax, Est of Sarah A. Sharp, dec'd. | $ 15 00 | Feb. 19, 1872, By cash paid J. Shafer, Appraiser Estate of R. Gann, dec'd. | $ 2 00 |
| April 1, 1872, To collateral inheritance tax, Estate of William Magaw, dec'd | 61 19 | July 23, 1872, By cash paid C. A. Griffin, Appraiser Etate of D. Morgan, dec'd | 6 90 |
| April 13, 1872, To collateral inheritance tax, Estate of Agnes Bradshaw, dec'd | 17 40 | Aug. 30, 1872, By cash paid J. W. Caughey, Appraiser Estate of D. Ikert, dec'd | 1 75 |
| May 4, 1872, To collateral inheritance tax, Estate of Alexander Brown, dec'd. | 212 20 | Sept. 30, 1872, By cash paid J. Shafer, Appraiser Estate of M. Bartholomew, dec'd | 2 00 |
| May 21, 1872, To collateral inheritance tax, Estate of Sarah Irons, dec'd. | 41 13 | Oct. 20, 1872, By cash paid J. B. Young, Appraiser Estate of Wm. McGaw, dec'd | 3 50 |
| August 1, 1872, To collateral inheritance tax, Estate of Margt Bartholomew, dec'd | 71 70 | Dec. 7, 1872, By cash paid A. Wynn, Appraiser Estate of Alex. Brown, dec'd. | 1 75 |
| Sept. 9, 1872, To collateral inheritance tax, Estate of Margaret McClure, dec'd. | 25 00 | Feb. 4, 1872, By cash paid J. B. Young, Appraiser Estate of S. Calhoun, dec'd. | 5 00 |
| Sept. 30, 1872, To collateral inheritance tax, Estate of Margt. Bartholomew, dec'd | 2 28 | June 22, 1872, By State Treasurer's receipt | 325 00 |
| Nov. 11, 1872, To collateral inheritance tax, Estate of Jane Sientz, dec'd | 15 00 | Oct. 3, 1872, By State Treasurer's receipt. | 85 00 |
| | | By Register's commission, $463 90 at 5 per cent | 23 14 |
| | | Balance due Commonwealth | 6 86 |
| Total | $ 463 90 | Total | $ 463 90 |

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA—*Beaver County, ss*:—The undersigned having been appointed, by the Court of Common Pleas of said county, an Auditor to examine the accounts of the Register of Wills of said county, hereby certifies that the foregoing statement is correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

February 4th, 1873.

H. R. MOORE, *Auditor.*

## *Clothing.*

# LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

*GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS,*

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER,
*BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.*
mar 24;tf

CLOTHING STORE.

# NEW GOODS!

WINTER STOCK.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened

**A New Stock of Goods,**

OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR

**Fall and Winter Wear.**

He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE.

and in such a manner as will please his customers.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

*Call and see us before leaving your Orders Elsewhere*

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.
may4;70;1y Bridgewater, Pa

## *Dry Goods.*

# SPEYERER & SONS

ARE RECEIVING

A LARGE and WELL SELECTED

Stock of

# NEW GOODS,

FROM THE EAST, bought at

LOWEST CASH PRICES;

CONSISTING OF

DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
QUEENSWARE,
HOLLOWARE,
ROPE AND OAKUM,
FAHNESTOCK'S,
And the First National
WHITE LEADS,
*PAINTS.*
DRY AND IN OIL;
*AND A LARGE STOCK of OIL.*
ALSO,
144 BARRELS
CANTON CITY Flour.
ALSO,
144 BARRELS FALCON FLOUR;
ALSO,
15 HOGSHEADS New Orleans SUGAR;
ALSO,
30 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES
ALSO,
150 *KEGS WHEELING NAILS;*
ALSO,
10 TONS OF WHEELING IRON,
—AT—
SPEYERER & SONS,
*ROCHESTER, Pa.*

April 13, 1872;-1y; chdgmay8.

# B. S. RANGER,

*Bridge Street,*

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woolen Blankets,
White and Colored and Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woolen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drilling, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hoisery,
Gloves,
& Mits.

Groceries

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White SilverDrips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass. Spades, Shovels, 2, 3, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec23'68;1y.—jy7chgd.

*Black and Gold Front,*

# GEORGE W. BIGGS

No. 159 SMITHFIELD ST.

Four doors above Sixth Ave.

FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

*Optical and Fancy Goods, &c.*

*PITTSBURGH, PA.*

FINE WATCH REPAIRING.

Please cut this advertisement out and bring it with you. jy14ly

## *Medicinal.*

# WISHART'S PINE TREE

# Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE

THROAT and LUNGS.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lung Diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the State actually benefitted and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, *which causes irritation.*

Second. It removes the cause of irritation (which produces cough) of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE.

# The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

Great American Dyspersia Pills,

AND

Worm Sugar Drops

Being under my immediate directiou, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of chep and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART,

PROPRIETOR.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 8 a. m., to 5 p. m., for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.,

No. 232 N. SECOND ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

an8 '72-6m.

# R. R. R.

# RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

# HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

# DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brickdust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.

# DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

[apr17,'72;1y.

### Administrator's Notice.

*Estate of George Baker, Dec'd.*

Letters of administration upon the estate of George Baker, late of New Sewickley township, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby requested to make known the same to the undersigned without delay.

LOUIS VANDIVORT, *Adm'r.*

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

[illegible]

**$100 Reward** for a case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever (considered curable) that *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup* will not cure—warranted uninjurious, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.

**$5000 Reward** offered to the Proprietors of any medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce ¼th as many genuine cures made within the same length of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy.

**$2000 Reward** offered to any person proving Joseph P. Fitler, M. D., to be other than a graduate of the celebrated university of Pennsylvania in 1823, and Professor of Chemistry—treating Rheumatism specially for 39 years.

**$1000 Reward** to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Syrup.

**28,500 Certificates** or testimonials of cure, including Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Pa.; Rev. Joseph Beggs, Falls of Schuylkill, Phila'd, the wife of Rev. J. B. Davis, Highstown, N. J.; Rev. Thos. Murphy, Frankford, Phil'a; Dr. Jennings and Dr. Walton, Philadelphia; Hon. J. V. Creeley, member of Congress from Philadelphia; Hon. Judge Lee, Camden, N. J.; ex-Senator Stewart, Baltimore; ex-Governor Powell, Kentucky, and thousands of others, if space permitted.

**$250 Reward** for the name of any warranted preparation for Rheumatism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for the same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guarantees must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity to cure, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to Dr. FITLER, No 45 South Fourth street. No other remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism, also, blank applications for guarantee, gratis of the special agent. HUGO ANDRIESSEN, Beaver, Pa

sep11; 1y

# Holloway's Pills

—AND—

# Holloway's Ointment.

—:0:—

THE grand principle that operates in these wonderful medicines, is the power that they possess in purifying the turgid blood and expelling corrupt humors from the system.

**Holloway's Pills** consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the finest **Vegetable Extracts, Herbs and Medicinal Gums.** Possessing not a grain of mineral in their combination, they never expose those who use them to any danger, at any time or season. No mother need hesitate to prescribe them to her children and the most delicate constitution can use them with as great a benefit as the most vigorous and powerful frame.

HOLLOWAY & CO, Sole Proprietors, 78 Maiden Lane, New York.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are sold at 25 cents, 62½ cts. and $1 per box or pot. A great saving is made by buying the large sizes.

mr20'72ly. 78 Maiden Lane, New York

## *Banks and Bankers.*

# BANKING HOUSE

OF

**James T. Brady & Co.,**

COR. FOURTH AVE. & WOOD ST,

**Pittsburgh, Pa.**

WE BUY AND SELL

Government Securities, Gold, Silver,

AND COUPONS

ON LIBERAL TERMS.

And do a General Banking Business. We allow SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on DEPOSITS subject to check without notice.

[jy3;1y.] JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

# BEAVER DEPOSIT BANK

Of BEAVER, PA.

EBEN ALLISON.......................CASHIER.

COLLECTIONS

PROMPTLY MADE AND REMITTED.

*Correspondence and Accounts Solicited.*

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

EXCHANGE, SECURITIES, &c., &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m

ne5.72.tf

# JNO. CONWAY & CO.,

# BANKERS & BROKERS

ROCHESTER. PA.

DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE, COIN AND COUPONS.

ACCOUNTS of Manufacturers Merchants and Individuals solicited.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

☞ Correspondents will receive prompt attention. je3l'll

J. F. DRAVO. J. H. McCREERY.
J. B. ANGELL. THOS. McCREERY, Cash'r

Beaver Savings Bank

—OF—

# THOS. McCREERY & CO.,

BEAVER, PA.

DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS,

And Bankable Paper. Collections made in all parts of the United States. Special attention to Collections and Remittances. Interest on time Deposits. Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. [jy17 1y

LOCUST WOOD WANTED.—Any person having Locust Wood for sale, can dispose of it by calling on the undersigned at the Ferry, near Vanport, Beaver county, Pa. The wood must be suitable for paving purposes, to wit at least four inches in diameter. The seller must deliver it on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Rail road or on the Ohio river.

jan22-6w. J. B. & S. MAXWELL.